FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 JULY 1986

Israel

Air Strike in Lebanon — Warplanes struck several "terrorist" targets on the outskirts of the 'Ayn al-Hulwah refugee camp south of Sidon 10 July, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by Jerusalem radio. Denying that the raid was taken in retaliation for the attack earlier that day which resulted in the death of two IDF soldiers, a senior IDF officer said in an interview on Jerusalem television that the attempted landing was clearly intended to cause great harm. The Israeli attack killed one person and wounded nine others, the Voice of Lebanon reported.

Cluster Bomb Affair — In an interview with Jerusalem radio, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin expressed the hope that Israeli defense industries would begin buying cluster bomb production equipment in Europe. This policy would serve as a guideline not to approach the United States in buying equipment of this type, he added.

PLO

Al-Wazir in Baghdad — PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir arrived in Baghdad 10 July following his expulsion from Jordan, Baghdad Voice of PLO reported. He said that the PLO offices closure was part of a premeditated Jordanian Government plan to restrict the PLO's movement in the occupied territories. In a later interview with the same radio, Al-Wazir said the closure order affected a great number of affiliated sections, not just the 25 specified offices.

Ship Hijackers — A Genoa court sentenced Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas] in absentia to life imprisonment for his role in the *Achille Lauro* hijacking, ANSA reported, adding that two other defendants also received life terms. Four others were given lesser sentences, the agency continued.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian offensive begun 9-10 July west of Mehran has increased the number of Iraqi casualties to 8,000, and has resulted in the capture of 1,400 POW's and the conquest of 320 sq km of territory, IRNA reported, citing a military report. As for Iraq, a military communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio announced that Iraqi forces repulsed an enemy offensive early 10 July in a fierce battle that inflicted huge losses.

Iran-Syria

Speaking to the visiting Syrian economy and foreign trade minister, Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i said that one of the most important problems Iran and Syria must pay attention to is that of the Camp David accords, Tehran radio reported. He added that the United States is on the verge of expanding that policy, according to the radio.

Syria

Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam reacted positively to the recent Soviet Middle East peace initiative, according to a report on an interview with him conducted by Vienna radio. The radio provided no further details.

Maghreb

Algeria — President Chadli Bendjedid's state of health following his operation is improving and he has started his convalescence, according to Algiers radio, which cited the medical team treating Bendjedid.

Tunisia — A Council of Ministers statement cited by TAP following a cabinet meeting noted a "significant" slump in income in 1986 caused by the fall in oil prices. The Council of Ministers therefore decided to reduce management costs and to control public spending, according to the agency, which added that President Habib Bourguiba presided over the meeting. Meanwhile, the foreign minister told Riyadh radio there is no intention of forming a new government in Tunisia. He added that the dismissal of former Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali was a natural development, as the presidential system is based on rotation.

In other developments, a Tunis military tribunal convicted 26 Muslim fundamentalists of conspiracy, weapons possession, and other offenses, Paris international radio reported. Two fundamentalists, including an Army officer, were sentenced to death, while another two received the death penalty in absentia, the radio continued.

Kuwait

A high-ranking Soviet delegation arrived in Kuwait 10 July for "important" talks on oil and investment, KUNA reported.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Klibi Reportedly To Mediate on Libya-Tunisian Ties

LD110818 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] London, 11 Jul (JANA) — A responsible source at the Arab League office in the capital of the U.S. aircraft carrier, Britain, has stated that Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, will begin mediation concerning Libyan-Arab-Tunisian relations.

Further Reaction to Jordan's Fatah Expulsion

Al-Wazir Baghdad Arrival Statement

JN101832 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, arrived in Baghdad today from Amman following the Jordanian Government's decision closing the PLO offices and deporting him from Jordanian territory. Brother Abu Jihad was received by a number of officials at the liberation movement's office of the Iraqi RCC, PLO representative in Baghdad Brother 'Azzam al-Ahmad, and the representatives of the Palestinian factions in fraternal Iraq.

In a statement to correspondents of Arab and international news agencies in Iraq, brother Abu Jihad explained the political dimensions of the Jordanian decision. He stressed that, following the Jordanian monarch's speech in which he announced the suspension of political coordination between the PLO and Jordan, the PLO committed itself to avoiding any slander or media vituperations.

Brother Abu Jihad said: Our stand has always been presented strongly and clearly in our political stand without affecting anyone. We announced our stand immediately after the suspension of coodination in the PLO Executive Committee statement. All sides considered the PLO Executive Committee statement as rational and explained the Palestinian stand which is based on rejecting UN Security Council Resolution 242 and any attempt to create weak alternatives to the PLO. Following this, our policy was based on avoiding any factors that would create tension or escalate the situation with Jordan.

Brother Abu Jihad stressed that the PLO avoided replying to several campaigns and measures which were implemented by the Jordanian Government and which were aimed at restricting the PLO's movement. He said the PLO had made no comment on these measures, particularly on the media level. However, Abu Jihad added, there has been Jordanian insistence on escalating the situation in order to implement a premeditated plan to restrict the PLO's relations with our Palestinian masses inside the occupied homeland. Abu Jihad said that this plan is aimed at affecting the PLO's relationship with our kinfolk in the occupied homeland.

Brother Abu Jihad pointed to what has been called the economic plan. He said: A group of restrictive measures was included in this plan in an attempt to strike at the PLO's firm relations with the masses in the occupied homeland.

After reviewing other Jordanian measures with the objective of besieging the PLO and undermining its relations with our Palestinian people in the occupied homeland, Brother Abu Jihad stressed that these measures embody the Jordanian Government's insistence on estrangement from the PLO. He said this constitutes an attempt to deal a blow to the PLO and to its representation of the Palestinian people.

Brother Abu Jihad affirmed that all plans aimed at affecting our Palestinian masses' stands through the carrot and stick approach, particularly in the occupied homeland, will not succeed because our people's will is stronger than any pressure from any side.

Al-Wazir Interview

JN101948 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Jul 86

["Text" of interview with Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, identified by his nom de guerre Abu Jihad, granted to the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Anba'* in Amman; date not given]

[Text] *Al-Anba'*: Brother Abu Jihad, which offices were closed in the Jordanian capital?

Khalil al-Wazir: In fact, almost all of the offices were closed, including the offices of the commander in chief; the PNC; 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO Executive Committee member; and Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member, in addition to a great number of sections which were affiliated with these offices. This means that it was not just 25 offices. The offices which were closed are the ones I mentioned and the sections affiliated with them.

Al-Anba': How was the Jordanian decision to close the offices carried out?

Al-Wazir: After issuing the decision, the Jordanian Government formed a committee of forces from the Jordanian security apparatuses to supervise the closure of the offices with sealing wax. Yesterday morning, this committee moved to the areas in which the PLO offices are located, seized the offices, and prevented the employees from carrying out their duties. The committee also did not allow the employees to enter the offices or remove anything. This applied to all offices, whether PLO or Fatah, without exception.

Al-Anba': How does Brother Abu Jihad explain the Jordanian decision to close the offices and to leave Jordanian territory?

Al-Wazir: I believe this step falls within the framework of the policy of esclation against the PLO and our Palestinian people. I believe that nobody can ignore the facts and events which have been escalating for some time. This step came as part of this escalation because it is aimed at the steadfastness and militant march of this people.

We in the PLO are used to such campaigns and to confronting them, whether they are military as happened in Lebanon when the PLO was attacked militarily and politically, or politically as

we now see the campaign aimed at cutting the ties between the PLO and the Palestinian people inside the occupied territory. We say our people are stronger than all campaigns, stands, or measures.

Al-Anba': What was the reaction of the Palestinian people inside the occupied territory to the Jordanian step?

Al-Wazir: It is natural to see our people linked with their legitimate leadership led by the PLO. Therefore, attempts to affect their will and steadfastness or their confrontation of the enemy are clear issues. All these attempts are rejected by our people. Our people's determination will become stronger and will never weaken. Our people will continue to resist these schemes and plans aimed at them. I believe that, as this steadfast people were not affected by the onslaughts in 1982 and later, this people will also not be affected by any other attempt.

Al-Anba': But do you believe that the Fatah Revolutionary Council's statement was the direct cause of this step?

Al-Wazir: No, I do not believe that the statement was the real reason behind such a decision. We have a long list of statements and speeches that were made against the PLO and our people. I believe that such a matter was a pretext to carry out existing decisions.

Al-Anba': Do you believe such a step will draw a reaction on the official Arab level?

Al-Wazir: Despite any other considerations, this fact shows the unfair campaigns to which the PLO is exposed from our Arab brothers.

Al-Anba': Brother Abu Jihad, what comes after Jordan and where will Abu Jihad move?

Al-Wazir: We will move where our Palestinian leadership is located and where our PLO offices are stationed.

Al-Anba': Do you believe such a step will affect the PLO's contacts with the Palestinian people inside the occupied territory?

Al-Wazir: Our means of communication with our people continue daily and at every moment, particularly since our people rally around their leadership. Therefore, this step will not affect any relationship with our people. On the contrary, this relationship will become stronger.

Executive Committee Discusses Action

JN101818 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee is holding an emergency meeting in Tunis under brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] to discuss the Jordanian Government's decision to close most of the PLO offices in Amman and to deport Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, from Jordanian territory.

PLO official spokesman Brother Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman, said the Executive Committee will adopt a firm and clear stand toward Jordanian policy which is hostile to the PLO. He added that the Jordanian measures against Palestinian cadres and institutions affirm that the Jordanian Government is following the U.S.-Israeli scheme aimed at achieving autonomy in the occupied homeland and replacing the PLO leadership.

KUNA Reports Limited Attendance

LD101903 Kuwait KUNA in English 1757 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Tunis, July 10 (KUNA) — The Central Committee of Fatah commando movement continued its meetings here Thursday on the situation in the occupied territories and Lebanon and the Jordanian decision to close down 25 offices for Fatah in Amman.

The committee also discussed the Jordanian decision to expel members of the Committee Khalil al-Wazir from Amman.

KUNA learnt that only six members have attended the meetings, namely Yasir 'Arafat, Salah Khalaf, Mahmud 'Abbas, Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, Faruq Qaddumi, and Muhammed Ghunaym while Khalil al-Wazir, Hani al-Hasan, Khalid al-Hasan, Rafiq al-Natshah and Salim al-Za'nun were absent as a result of their presence outside Tunisia.

TAP: 'Arafat Arrives in Tunis From Vienna

LD091318 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1225 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Tunis, 9 Jul (TAP) — Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee Chairman, arrived in Tunis yesterday evening from Vienna where he attended meetings of the international conference on Namibia.

Earlier yesterday, 'Arafat met with Bruno Kreisky, the former Austrian chancellor, and discussed with him the latest developments in the Middle East with particular regard to the Palestine question.

INA Reports 'Arafat's AL-JUMHURIYAH Interview

JN051014 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jul (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has said that the scheme of striking at the Palestinian resistance and the large-scale onslaught against the masses' struggle would not have taken place if Iraq had not been preoccupied defending the eastern flank of the Arab homeland.

In an interview published by the newspaper *Al-Jumhuriyah* here today, 'Arafat added that Iraq's preoccupation gave a chance to Zionist colonialism to concentrate its attack on the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese national movement.

Regarding the Syrian regime's obstruction of the efforts to improve Iraqi-Syrian relations on the basis of pan-Arab solidarity, the Arab League Charter, and the Collective Arab Defense

Pact, 'Arafat said: This falls within the framework of the Damascus rulers' policy of supporting the Iranian regime. He indicated that the Syrian pressures themselves are aimed at obstructing the unity of Palestinian ranks and the efforts to unify the Palestinian factions. He emphasized that these pressures are complemented by the Zionist entity's attempts to obstruct the national Palestinian effort inside the occupied territory by setting up the so-called village leagues and by implementing the U.S.-Zionist plan, in collaboration with some Arab sides, to find alternatives to the PLO.

Regarding the use of agent Amal Movement gangs to attack the Palestinian camps, the PLO chairman stressed that some of these gangs are being used by Syrian intelligence to commit massacres against the Palestinian people and to force them out of Lebanon, referring in this regard to the plan Sharon announced in 1982 when the Zionist forces stormed Lebanon. Sharon said then that the invasion was aimed at destroying the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and at forcing their inhabitants out of the country.

PLO Radio Reports 'Arafat's AFRIQUE-ASIE Interview

JN061826 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1721 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has stressed that the agent Amal Movement gangs' massacres against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon are aimed at expelling half a million Palestinians from Lebanon and, consequently, at facilitating some factional Lebanese forces' control over Lebanon.

In an interview with *Afrique-Asie* magazine, published in Paris, brother leader Abu 'Ammar said that the return of the PLO's fighters to Lebanon to protect our Palestinian people from annihilation carried out by the Amal Movement after the United States has broken its promise to the PLO to grant protection to the Palestinian camps. [Sentence as heard]

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar pointed out that certain Arab regimes are seeking to drive a wedge between the PLO and the USSR. He affirmed that his recent meeting with USSR's Gorbachev in Berlin was positive and fruitful and that during that meeting they discussed all aspects of the Palestine question. He said the Soviet leader stressed the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and that the PLO is the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

Hani al-Hasan Meets With Mubarak in Cairo

JN101846 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Fatah Central Committee member Brother Hani al-Hasan met with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in Cairo yesterday and conveyed a message from brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. During the meeting the two sides discussed recent developments in the Palestine question and massacres against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon in addition to developments in the current Arab situation.

Brother Sa'id Kamal, assistant head of the PLO Political Department, attended the meeting. Following the meeting Brother Sa'id Kamal commented on the Jordanian Government's decision closing the PLO offices in Amman and deporting Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] from Jordan. He said this decision was a result of the PLO's rejection of UN Security Council Resolution 242. This step is linked to the measures taken by the Syrian regime, Israel, and the United States against the PLO.

PLO Claims 10 July Attack on Nahariyya

JN101840 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following: In accordance with instructions of the revolution's leadership, an armed seaborne commando group this morning attacked Nahariyya in northern occupied Palestine. At 0300 today our group opened fire on enemy forces stationed at the coast and at personnel of an enemy boat in the sea. A fierce battle was waged between the two sides and more than 11 Zionist soldiers were killed. Fear prevailed in the enemy forces in the area and the Zionist settlers in Nahariyya.

Revolution until victory!

Signed, the general command of the Palestinian revolution forces

KUWAIT

USSR Oil Delegation Arrives for Talks

LD101741 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1625 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 10 Jul (KUNA) — A high-ranking Soviet Government oil economic working team, led by the deputy minister of oil industry, Toplov, arrived here this evening to pave the way for the holding of important talks at a high level with Kuwaiti officials, scheduled for next Tuesday, to examine ways of expanding and strengthening bilateral cooperation in oil and investment domains between Kuwait and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Government delegation, consisting of four senior economic officials, was welcomed by the deputy chairman of the Board of the Kuwaiti Oil Authority and the official in charge of planning and administrative and financial affairs 'Abd al-Razzaq Husayn and the Soviet ambassador to Kuwait. [passage omitted]

In an interview with KUNA, after his arrival at the airport, Toplov said that the aim of the visit of his country's delegation is the consolidation and completion of the successful talks begun by Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah during his visit to the Soviet Union last February.

He added: "We appreciate with satisfaction the results of the talks of Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah in the Soviet Union, but we want to develop these talks so that they may be fruitful."

The Soviet official voiced his belief that "the level of bilateral relations in various economic domains is not sufficient if one takes into account the fact that both countries are oil producers."

Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah signed a protocol on joint cooperation between Kuwait and the Soviet Union on 11 February last year, providing for joint cooperation between the two countries in the technical and technological fields, in trade exchanges, and for the realization of economic projects in other countries.

The protocol also provides for the construction of oil installations and other projects in the Soviet Union, as well as cooperation in exchange operations particularly those concerning oil and its byproducts, trade, and the exchange of views in the international oil market.

Toplov has declined to reveal the Soviet proposals for the promotion of bilateral relations between the two countries, saying: "Naturally there are precise projects which will be put forward by the Soviet side during the joint meetings between the two countries, so that they may be examined and discussed in detail." [passage omitted]

He also said: "The Soviet Union has advanced oil technology, and the state of Kuwait will be interested to know it." [passage omitted]

PDRY

Armed Forces Political Chiefs Hold Seminar

LD102125 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] A seminar of heads of political sections of the Armed Forces ended this morning in the meeting hall of the military museum in the presence of brothers Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general and secretary of the Central Committee; Major Husayn Ali Hasan, director of the Political Department; and Major Majid Murshid Sayf, first deputy director of the Political Department of the Armed Forces.

In the final session, the brother assistant secretary general delivered a speech to the seminar participants in which he hailed the prominent and heroic role of our Armed Forces which faced up to the most dangerous conspiracy of our contemporary history and praised the part played by the party's political work within the Armed Forces which enabled them to make sacrifices and defy death in the face of the 13 January conspiracy.

He stressed the need for new achievements and further efforts to reach higher standards of high combat readiness by all ranks and formations of our Armed Forces so as to carry out the tasks assigned to them by the Yemeni Socialist Party in the firm and sacred defense of the revolution and its achievements.

He pointed out a number of measures and steps being pursued to strengthen the role of the vanguard party as a guide to the ongoing revolutionary process in the country and to implement the decisions of the Central Committee and its Political Bureau in dealing with the damage caused by the 13 January conspiracy and the scope of future work at all levels.

He praised the stand of the countries of the socialist camp, headed by the friendly Soviet Union, in support of our revolution and people and their provision of various forms of aid and assistance to our revolution and people.

Culture Minister Returns From Ethiopia

EA102121 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Dr Muhammad Ahmad Jirghum, minister of culture and information, returned to Aden at noon today from the Socialist Republic of Ethiopia after meeting Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE secretary general, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman and commander in chief of the Ethiopian revolutionary forces, to whom he conveyed a message from Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council.

Brother Jirgham described his visit to Ethiopia as being intended to reinforce the militant relations between the Yemeni and Ethiopian revolutions. He said it was an opportunity to exchange views and review issues involving the two friendly countries.

In a statement to the *Aden News Agency*, he said the firm and militant relations binding the two friendly countries were continually developing. He described them as deep-rooted, solid, and strong because they were based on the common principles and aims of the Yemeni Socialist Party and the WPE. He said the enemies of the two revolutions, who were trying to cast doubt on their strength and depth, would not be able to harm them. The Ethiopian revolution represented the strategic depth of the Yemeni revolution in the region, he noted. [sentence as heard]

UAE

Papers Report on 10 Jul Anti-Israeli Operation

JN110904 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0730 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 11 Jul (WAM) — In their editorials today, the newspaper *Al-Ittihad* and *Al-Khalij* welcomed the bold operation carried out by the Palestinian and Lebanese fedayeen in the heart of occupied Palestine yesterday.

Al-Ittihad described the operation as a sign of awakening in the Arab struggle march, stressing that it should not be assessed from the view of how many fighters we or Israel may lose but from its moral impact on the enemy and its claims about security and secure borders.

The paper added: It is true the enemy is worried about the losses it sustains, but this worry reaches its climax when the fedayeen launch brave attacks in the territory on which the enemy stands because such operations refute all enemy claims about Israeli security, which is in itself an issue of existence for the enemy. It emphasized that any fedayeen operation, regardless of its results, is necessary to shake the earth under the feet of the enemy whose arrogance and haughtiness have made it believe that it can expand in Arab territory and decide whatever it wants without an Arab deterrence.

Concluding, the paper called on Arabs to protect the Palestinian revolution forces and avoid involving them in the troubles and differences which keep them from performing their basic role in striking at the Zionist enemy inside its entity and in every part of the Arab territory. [passage omitted]

YAR

Information Minister Receives Ethiopian Counterpart

JN101738 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Information and Culture Minister Brother Hasan Ahmad al-Lawzi received Ethiopian Information Minister Felleke Gedle-Giorgis in his office this morning. The two sides discussed bilateral relations, fields of cooperation, exchange of expertise, and means of promoting existing fields of cooperation in their joint interests. [passage omitted]

Talks With Romania's Foreign Minister Vaduva Begin

NC101406 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1040 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jul (MENA) — Talks between Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva, who arrived in Cairo today, began at the Foreign Ministry this morning.

Attending for the Egyptians were Ambassador Ahmad Hatatah, the foreign minister's aide; Ambassador Hasan al-'Ibadi, supervisor of the Office of the Foreign Minister and minister of state for foreign affairs; Ambassador Wafiq Hasan, director of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Department; and Ambassador Muhammad Al-Zu'bi, director of the foreign minister's office. A number of Foreign Ministry experts on international affairs were also in attendance.

On the Romanian side, the talks were attended by the delegation accompanying the Romanian foreign minister.

The two foreign ministers held a private session for the first 30 minutes, after which they were joined by the two delegations.

The session, lasting 2 hours overall, was also attended by Ambassador Hasan Qandil, director of the East European Department at the Foreign Ministry.

Following the meeting, the Romanian foreign minister said that the talks had focused on bilateral relations and on prospects for bolstering and broadening them. He said: I have seen with satisfaction that our two countries' relations are continually developing in all areas, including the political, economic, commercial, and cultural spheres. We also discussed ways to move toward a common future by strengthening our relations. We agreed that we have a solid foundation upon which to further promote those relations, particularly in view of the strong fraternal ties between the Romanian and Egyptian presidents. While this facilitates cooperation between us, it also requires that we work to implement the instructions of our two leaders to improve our traditional relations so that they may serve as a good example of cooperation between countries.

Ambassador Hasan Qandil said that the talks included a comprehensive review of international issues of common concern, particularly current developments in the Middle East. He added that the two sides showed understanding, conformity, and agreement on the latter issue. Ambassador Qandil also said that the talks dealt with both international terrorism and Third World development, and noted that bilateral economic and trade cooperation was discussed. In the latter connection, he indicated that there is a proposal that a plan for economic and trade relations and principles of economic integration between the two countries be initiated through the conclusion of new agreements and the renewal of old ones.

'Abd al-Majid Comments on Talks

NC101410 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1148 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jul (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has described his talks with Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva as extremely constructive and useful. He said that they focused on bilateral relations and means of improving them.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid went on to say that the two countries' trade exchange has reached the level of a billion dollars, and added that Egypt is anxious to promote its relations with Romania. He also mentioned that the Romanian foreign minister invited him to visit Romania and that he accepted the invitation. The date of the visit has yet to be fixed.

Mubarak Receives Ceausescu Message

NC101444 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jul (MENA) — Today President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva, who is currently visiting Egypt.

The meeting was attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Ion Cozma, Romanian ambassador in Cairo.

The Romanian foreign minister said afterward that he handed a message to President Mubarak from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu that deals with ways of strengthening the two countries' ties of cooperation and friendship and of bolstering Egyptian-Romanian international cooperation.

The Romanian foreign minister noted that the two countries' relations are both distinguished and constantly developing because of the ties of friendship and mutual respect between Presidents Mubarak and Ceausescu.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Tongue-Lashes Jewish 'Enemy'

PM101529 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 4 Jul 86 p 5

[Muhammad al-Hayawan article: "A Word of Love"]

[Text] The tune of contact with Israel is being played again on the pretext that one should know one's enemy, but who said we do not know our enemy? We know them only too well. We know them from what the Koran and the Prophet told us about them. We know what the Jews did to the Prophet. We know them from the days of Moses when he left Egypt with the Jews. Moses' exodus was for his religion, but the Jews stole Egypt's gold in the process. Every Jewish woman went to her Egyptian neighbor and borrowed her jewelry and then fled. While Moses was preoccupied with serving God the Jews were preoccupied with robbing Egypt.

We have known them for some time. Islam preaches tolerance toward the people of the Book, including the Jews. They had lived in honor and dignity in Egypt. Before 1948 Fu'ad Street with its Shikurel, Shamla, 'Adas, Sidnawi, and Afrinu stores was owned by Jews, as was Qasr al-Nil Street and such places as Shalon, Fashionable, and Muhidi. Most of the wholesale market, the gold

market, the banks, and other companies were owned by Jews. Nobody bore a grudge against them or envied them. The Egyptians dealt with them despite their faults although they did crack jokes about the Jews being misers and greedy and willing to sell anything for money. Everyone went to see such plays as "Hasan," "Murqus," and "Cohen," and such films as "Fatimah," "Marica," and "Rachel" but without any complexes or sensitivities. Life went on.

Then the Jews betrayed Egypt. They spread immorality and brought in communism because all the emissaries of communism to Egypt were Jews. They also exploited the hardships and need of the Egyptian landowners and tried to take over ownership of Egyptian land but were foiled when the Wafd Party founded a credit bank which [former Prime Minister] Isma'il Sidqi brought to life to save agricultural landowners from Jewish debts.

In 1948 they repeated what they did in the days of Moses. They robbed Egypt and fled to Palestine and they robbed Palestine itself; and we know what the Jews have been doing since. We know how Israel was created — a chain of massacres against the Arabs which never stopped for one moment. We do not forget the Jewish aggressions against Egypt in 1956 and 1967 and we do not forget the bombs they dropped on Bahr al-Baqar and Abu Za'bal.

How could we not know our enemy? We know him fully without having to deal with him. He is no stranger. We know him only too well and there is no need to revive the call for knowing the Jews. Anyone who is ignorant about the Jews only has to read the Koran or remember who betrayed Christ, or go back 30 years or even 1 week in time. All the days of the Jews are full of crimes against Islam, Christianity, and the Arabs.

Papers Denounce Syrian-Iranian 'Alliance'

JN101158 Baghdad INA in English 1115 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, July 10, (INA) — Iraqi dailies have denounced the suspect Syrian-Iranian alliance, stressing that both regimes have based their alliance on the grounds of joint antagonism to Iraq and the Arab nation.

In an editorial published here today, *Al-Thawrah* paper said that the Syrian regime had been selling out its alliance to Tehran in return for free and low-priced Iranian oil.

Expecting relations between Iran and Syria to witness a new round of manoeuvres, compromises and blackmail, *Al-Thawrah* noted "Hafiz al-Asad will be the only loser, for an alliance of such a kind is priceless."

Touching upon the same topic, *Al-Jumhuriyah* daily today accused the Syrian regime of blackmail and terrorism, reiterating that he who could intimidate his own people would not find it difficult to generalize such practices and adopt the policy of terrorism abroad.

Al-Jumhuriyah mentioned that the regimes in Iran, Syria and Libya "are alike," because all of them, the paper said, have resorted to terrorism as a means to apprehend their own people, muzzle freedoms and cause troubles in neighbouring countries.

Al-Qadisiyah paper reviewed today the traitorous stands taken by the Syrian regime towards Iraq and the Arab nation, referring in particular to the Syrian regime's collaboration with the Iranian regime whom it provided with arms and military expertise to continue its aggression on the people of Iraq.

Speaking about the Syrian regime's subversive role in Lebanon. *Al-Qadisiyah*, mouthpiece of the Iraqi Armed Forces, said it was the Syrian regime which spearheaded the sectarian war and massacres in Lebanon.

Pointing out that the Syrian regime would never ever change its conduct vis-a-vis Iraq, *Al-Qadisiyah* mentioned that all stances taken by the Syrian regime were selfish ones and took no account of the Arab nation's interests.

Communique No 2,286 Details Combat Operations

JN101648 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,286 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 10 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The brave defenders of the homeland continue to fight to protect the homeland's borders, offering the best example of courage and intrepidity and inflicting further losses on the enemy. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. The enemy carried out an offensive against our forward positions in the Mehran area in the II Army Corps sector of operations at dawn today. In a fierce battle during which our fighters excelled, the enemy offensive was repulsed and the enemy sustained huge losses in life, weaponry, military hardware, and equipment.

2. Our giant Air Force continued to monitor and pursue the Khomeyniite rogues today, inflicting huge losses. Our daring planes carried out 152 sorties during which they destroyed many enemy troop concentrations, armored vehicles, large quantities of weapons, caravans, and military hardware. While carrying out their duty north of the Arab Gulf, our brave eagles sighted an enemy F-4 plane at 1000 today, accurately striking it and bringing it down in debris over the lofty Arab Gulf waters. After accomplishing their missions, the brave eagles returned with their planes safely to base. May God bless the hero eagles of the air. We thank Him for His victory.

3. The daring helicopter gunship force carried out daring raids against enemy remnants. In 33 combat sorties the brave helicopter gunship knights pounced on several enemy troop concentrations, equipment, weaponry, and military hardware, scoring direct and destructive hits after which they safely returned to base under God's protection and guidance. May God bless the brave knights.

4. One of our heroic patrols belonging to one of our units in the I Army Corps northern sector confronted an enemy group and, in an efficient and courageous operation, our brave fighters captured three enemy soldiers, killed two, and seized one GC rifle while the rest of the enemy group fled. Our patrol then safely returned to its positions, praise be to God. Elsewhere in the same sector, one vehicle and two personnel positions were destroyed.

5. While one of our brave patrols was carrying out its duties in the no-man's-land in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris, it clashed with an enemy group. Backed by artillery fire, our brave fighters killed or wounded many enemy soldiers and forced the others to flee, leaving behind their weapons and military hardware. The brave patrol also captured one BKC machine gun, one RPG-7 launcher, one radio, one boat, and quantities of ammunition. After carrying out its duty, our patrol safely returned to its positions.

6. Three ammunition dumps were destroyed, one enemy soldier was killed, and one SPG-9 gun, and one 81-mm mortar were captured in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. One RPG-7 launcher, one Strella launcher, two Kalashnikov rifles, and military hardware were also captured in the VI Army Corps northern sector.

7. Three enemy soldiers were killed and four infantry positions and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. Three infantry positions and one ammunition dump were destroyed and several fires were set in enemy positions in the VII Army Corps sector.

8. The forces of evil and aggression shelled Abu al-Khasib with long-range artillery, wounding one civilian.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 July 1986

AL-DUSTUR on King's Saudi Trip, Pan-Arab Role

JN100759 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Jul 86 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "A Pioneering Role and Continuous Efforts"]

[Text] In continuation of its pioneering pan-Arab role, and proceeding from firm convictions that this nation will inevitably bypass its current differences and divisions, Jordan has placed at the top of its urgent concerns the resumption of its quiet efforts and endeavors to bring viewpoints among the brethren closer together and to unify Arab ranks in this decisive historic phase of the nation's history.

His Majesty King Husayn's visit to fraternal Saudi Arabia as well as his lengthy talks with his brother His Majesty King Fahd are another important link in the chain of continuous Jordanian efforts to promote every available opportunity to bring viewpoints among brethren closer together, and to expand every common factor between this and that Arab capital to pave the way for achieving Arab solidarity.

Hence, His Majesty King Husayn's efforts constitute one of the most important bright features of Jordan's pan-Arab policy. These efforts are characteristic of this country's course and Arab trend — a course which is based on the principles of the Arabs' first independent, pan-Arab revolution; and a trend which is being led effectively, dedicatedly, and sincerely by King Husayn for the sake of the Arab nation's interest and fateful cause.

Therefore, we in Jordan reject any slander or the casting of any doubt on our declared pan-Arab policies by any side that spreads such refutable skepticism, especially since we have devoted ourselves to the Arabs' first cause and still spare no effort to defend it.

Jordan, which is a patient, steadfast Arab country, realizes the gravity of the surrounding dangers and the great responsibilities placed on it. This always prompts Jordan to place pan-Arab considerations and the higher Arab interests before any other considerations or any transient partial or secondary interests.

We are very proud of His Majesty King Husayn's efforts and persistent endeavors for the sake of the homeland's progress, the service of the cause, and for the good of the entire nation, and we are absolutely confident that the Arab peoples will appreciate his majesty's continuous efforts as well as his nobility, dedication, and self-denial. We are also confident that we all will attain our common pan-Arab aim, hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder behind his majesty the inspired leader.

SAWT AL-SHA'B: Priority Given to Occupied Land

JN100906 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 10 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "For the Sake of the Land, Not the Individual"]

[Text] In view of the fact that the land constitutes the cornerstone of Jordanian political strategy in any move, whether on the Arab or international level, this issue will remain at the top of our priorities and concerns, because it is the cornerstone and the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

It is on the occupied land that Israel is pursuing the policy of expansion, deportation, and obliteration of Palestinian rights through clear and clever exploitation of the time factor, instigation of Arab differences, and diversion of attention from what is happening on the land.

In an effort to confront this policy and out of concern for the land —a concern over which there can be no argument —Jordan has moved on three basic fronts in order to preserve the occupied land's Arab character and attachment and to bolster national steadfastness on it.

Steadfastness and entrenchment on the occupied land demands first meeting the requirements of the life of steadfastness. Jordan is working out a comprehensive development plan for the occupied land which will be an integral part of the Jordanian 5-year plan in order to achieve the objective of development and steadfastness on the basis of common destiny.

If the question of bolstering steadfastness by all kinds of sacrifices is a top Jordanian priority, it should also be a major Arab responsibility to which all Arab efforts should be devoted in order to support Jordan in this pan-Arab cause. This is also why Jordan is always exerting efforts to draw Arab attention to the suffering of the steadfast Palestinian people in the occupied land and to make the Arabs view this matter outside selfish aims and narrow-minded personal interests.

Furthermore, Jordan is moving on the Arab and international levels to achieve solidarity and a unified Arab stand which can confront Zionist expansionist plans and assert the will of justice and just, comprehensive peace in the region in order to enable the Palestinian people to regain their land and exercise their legitimate rights on it.

Jordan, which believes in solidarity as a means to unity and international understanding and support for the just Palestine cause, refuses to engage in vituperations and outbiddings which are aimed at understanding its firm pan-Arab stands and do away with Arab rights. Jordan rejects any attempt to divert attention from the main cause. It will not be dragged into political outbiddings by certain parties which capitalize on the cause. These parties claim to be concerned about the cause, yet they are up to their ears in internal conflicts and clashes over personal interests.

The Jordanian stand considers the land and the people as a principle and a destiny. Any trend that tries to divert this stand from achieving its sublime objective is rejected by the masses of our Arab people in general, and the masses of our sons in the occupied territory in particular, because it only serves the enemy's objectives and plans on our occupied territory.

Planning Minister Views W. Bank Development Plan

JN100911 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 10 Jul 86 pp 1, 20

[Text] Amman (AP) — Planning Minister Dr Tahir Kan'an has stressed that the only aim of the economic development plan is to help people in the occupied West Bank.

In a statement to reporters, he said: Estimates indicate that the West Bank needs about 80 million dinars yearly in assistance. He added that the West Bank Development plan has not yet passed through all its stages. He said work on the development plan began in April 1985 after the Arab oil states had reduced, and then stopped, their contributions to the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee.

Dr Kan'an said the new development plan aims at channeling low-interest loans or grants to education, industry, housing, agriculture, and services sectors in order to alleviate the region's economic suffering. He added that the restrictions imposed on the West Bank exports as well as the declining income from workers abroad have led to a yearly drop of 40 to 50 million dinars in the West Bank's income.

Yarmuk University President's Resignation Approved

JN110724 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 11 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — A royal decree has been issued approving the resignation of Dr 'Adnan Badran from the Al-Yarmuk University presidency. Dr Badran tendered his resignation to the higher education council last Saturday. The resignation was sent to his majesty the king.

Israel 'Intransigent' on Soviet-French Peace Plan

JN110926 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 11 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Ball Is in the Israeli Court"]

[Text] Presidents Gorbachev and Mitterrand have renewed the call for the convening of an international conference attended by the five permanent UN Security Council member-states to bring about peace in the Middle East. This step constitutes one of the most important results of the summit talks between the Soviet and French leaders.

Israel rejected the new call before the whole world. Shamir said that Israel is opposed in principle to the convening of the proposed conference. Hence, Israeli policy has promptly countered the Soviet-French peace initiative. Naturally, Israel is awaiting support, through a similar rejection, by the U.S. Administration. It is clear that Israel would not have hastily affirmed its intransigence in this manner had it not had confidence in U.S. support for its policy. The U.S. Administration will undoubtedly make a new mistake if it joins Israel in countering the Soviet-French peace initiative because this will deepen the feelings of desperation and frustration prevailing in the region and also create an atmosphere that encourages violence.

As bringing about a just, comprehensive peace in our region constitutes a civilized requisite, and as the fast Israeli rejection of the call for an international peace, which was renewed by Gorbachev and Mitterrand, constitutes a quick blow against the move toward peace in the region, then all of this stresses the need for an active European role to convince the U.S. Administration to accept the call for the conference which the Soviet and French leaders renewed, especially since this call has the agreement of the majority of the international community headed by the Arabs themselves. Moreover, this call has once again placed the ball in the Israeli court.

It is needless to state that this call affirms the Soviet- French conviction that separate negotiations and solutions are a futile means to bring about a real peace in the region. This initiative also represents a call for Israel to abandon the intransigence that has obstructed the achievement of the desired peace. Furthermore, this peace call is a serious attempt to break the stalemate that Israel seeks to shackle the cause and is also a clear reminder that the cause is still given international priority, contrary to the Israeli objective that aims to turn this cause into a secondary issue.

It should be noted that although the Soviet-French step is important, it does not relieve Arabs of their responsibility to speed up the building of a unified Arab rank so that they can benefit from the international support for their cause. Failing to do so, any support for the Arabs will not be properly utilized.

Israeli Helicopters, Gunboats Bomb Coast of Sidon

NC101639 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1633 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] We have just learned that four Israeli helicopters supported by gunboats dropped delayed fuse bombs on the coast of Sidon and in the area of the Ma'ruf Sa'd Boulevard at 1900 today. Bombs are still detonating in these areas. We will keep you informed of the latest developments in this raid.

Further on Attack

NC191652 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1635 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Security sources reported from Sidon a short while ago that four Israeli helicopters flew over the area of the Sidon port at 1902 today. At 1910, the helicopters fired about 20 missiles at the 'Ayn al-Hulwah [Palestinian] camp. Fire broke out in various parts of the camp as a result. Anti-aircraft guns opened fire on the attacking aircraft, which disappeared shortly thereafter. Eyewitnesses said that four Israeli naval units were also seen, sailing off the coast of Sidon. There is now a general state of alert in the area, in anticipation of any further possible attacks. No casualties have been reported in the camp so far.

Fires, Explosions Reported

NC101657 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1648 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Further on our report about the raid carried out by four Israeli enemy helicopters, supported by gunboats, at 1900 today, our correspondent reported a short while ago that columns of smoke can still be seen and explosions heard in Sidon, particularly on the outskirts of the 'Ayn Al-Hulwah camp, where it is believed that a fire broke out in an ammunition dump. Fire brigades and civil defense teams proceeded to the area immediately to put out the fires and evacuate casualties.

One Killed, Nine Injured

NC101710 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1701 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] According to the latest reports from Sidon, Israeli helicopters, in addition to monitoring the naval bombardment of the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp, participated in the attack by firing on the camp. The operation lasted 7 and 1/2 minutes. The Palestinians continued to return fire until 1920, responding with antiaircraft guns, rockets, and 106-mm flat trajectory fire. According to initial reports, one individual was killed and nine were injured.

Blasts Prevent Casualty Evacuations

NC101715 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1705 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] The blasts being heard in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp are the result of the explosion of an ammunition dump belonging to the PFLP. Meanwhile, Israeli gunboats continue to sail off the coast, supported by helicopters. Ambulances have not yet been able to approach the area to evacuate casualties because of the ongoing explosions.

Warships Prevent Port Entries

NC110905 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Israeli aircraft are carrying out reconnaissance flights at low altitude over the south. They flew over Beirut and the mountain at 1105 today, breaking the sound barrier.

Israeli warships are cruising off the ports of Sidon and Tyre and have prevented Lebanese merchant ships from entering, forcing them to turn back to Cyprus and Beirut.

Nasirite Group Issues Statement

NC101832 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] A responsible source in the Nasirite popular organization made a statement a short while ago about the Zionist raid on the area of Sidon, saying: Zionist helicopters attacked the Martyr Ma'ruf Sa'd camp, formerly known as 'Ayn al-Hulwah, at 1900 today. More than 11 missiles fell in residential neighborhoods. The Abu Ma'ruf mountain area, formerly known as (Al-Sirubiyah), also came under attack from the Zionist helicopters, which produced a number of civilian casualties and caused heavy damage.

This expected attack is but part of the ongoing aggression against our kinsmen and villages in Sidon and the south, which demands unity among all of the Lebanese nationalist and Palestinian forces in facing this new escalation and in intensifying the struggle of the national resistance, in both quantity and quality, as it is the only response to the [word indistinct] Zionist attacks.

Birri on Beirut Security Plan, Resignation Call

NC101434 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, has said that the West Beirut security plan serves as a prelude to implementation of the tripartite agreement signed in Damascus last year. He also noted that the plan must be applied in all areas if it is to be effective.

In an interview with the *Amal* magazine, to be published tomorrow, Minister Birri said that if the Beirut plan fails, the future of the nationalist and Islamic forces will be gloomy indeed. He affirmed that the Amal Movement has pulled out of the Beirut security structure for good, and said there will be no reversal of this decision.

Referring to the political activity that took place following implementation of the Beirut plan, Minister Birri said: If we succeed in West Beirut, we can succeed in the other areas as well.

He noted that Prime Minister Karami's call for the collective resignation of the president and the government as means of leading to a solution has been welcomed on the Islamic and nationalist levels. He also stressed that this call must be accompanied by intense activity on various levels, particularly among the Christians, to put it into effect.

Finally, Minister Birri maintained that the renewal of the UNIFIL mandate for another 6 months is almost certain, and stressed that the national resistance in the south should be the first and final basis for liberation.

UNIFIL Commander Meets With Al-Jumayyil, Karami

NC101422 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Brigadier General Gustav Hagglund, the UNIFIL commander, held a round of talks with Lebanese officials today on the issue of the renewal of the UNIFIL mandate, which expires on 19 July. President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil received Brig Gen Hagglund, who was accompanied by Dr Hatter, his political adviser. The two sides reviewed developments in the south and UNIFIL's situation there.

Brig Gen Hagglund then went to the government house in Al-Sana'i', where he and Prime Minister Rashid Karami spoke for 30 minutes about the current situation in the south and current efforts to renew the UNIFIL mandate and to implement UN Security Council Resolution No 425.

Brig Gen Hagglund then met with Major General Mahmud Tayy Abu Dargham, chief of staff, in one of the government house halls. Dr Hatter and some UNIFIL officers attended the meeting.

Afterward, Maj Gen Abu Dargham said: We discussed UNIFIL's situation in the south, the importance of their presence, the sensitive task for which they are responsible in Lebanon, and ways of strengthening our cooperation, for Lebanon's benefit. We also thanked the general for his forces' efforts in the south.

40 West Beirut Detainees Transferred to Al-Biqa'

NC101245 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has obtained information to the effect that about 40 Palestinians and Lebanese citizens who had been detained in West Beirut were later moved to 'Anjar [in Al-Biqa']. 'Anjar houses the headquarters of Ghazi Kan'an, the chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon.

Sit-In Protests Staged as Planned 10 Jul

NC101240 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] The month of July has become synonymous with the struggle being waged against the high cost of living, hunger, and poverty. Another step in keeping with the recommendations of the General Labor Federation was taken today. Labor and popular unions, journalists, lawyers, and private and public organizations took part in sit-ins from 1100 to 1300. Contrary to the claims of certain media reports, trade union leader Ilyas al-Habr affirmed that this action was not confined to syndicate leaders.

Deputy Zahir al-Khatib and journalists doyen Muhammad al-Ba'labakki, who was accompanied by a delegation of journalists and lawyers, joined the sit-in being staged at the UNESCO palace at 1145. The employees of Beirut International Airport and Middle East Airways staged their own sit-in at airport offices from 0900 to 1000. Aviation, however, was not affected by this action.

ASL Position Attacked; One Soldier Wounded

JN101116 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] The army of southern Lebanon [ASL] has foiled an attempt to approach its positions in Jabal Safi, and inflicted several casualties on the attackers. This morning, terrorist groups tried to advance toward Jabal Safi following rocket shelling and heavy gunfire. This attempt was accompanied by shelling of ASL positions in (Tallat Sujud) and Jabal Ghizlan. The ASL repulsed the attempt and inflicted various casualties on the attackers. One soldier was slightly wounded. The ASL returned fire with appropriate weapons to silence the sources of shelling.

In another development, an ASL position in (Tallat al-Suwayda') in the Al-'Ayshiyah area was attacked with two RPG's and gunfire at dawn today. The source of shelling was the township of Habbush. No casualties were reported among the position's elements who returned fire.

In the Hasbayya area, a rocket landed on (Tallat Hirbaya al-Gharbiyah). The rocket was fired from the Libyaya area. No casualties were reported.

Car Bomb Goes Off Near British Residences

NC101842 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1835 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] An explosive device went off in a Volvo 5 minutes ago near a building where British Embassy employees live in Jall al-Dib. According to initial information, only material damage resulted.

Khaddam Speaks on Middle East Issues in Vienna

AU101220 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1046 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Raimund Loew report on an interview given to him by Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam on 10 July in Vienna — recorded; passages within quotation marks recorded in original Arabic fading into German translation]

[Text] After talks with government representatives in Vienna the Syrian vice president attested to the balanced nature and awareness of responsibility of Austrian Middle East policy. Damascus is obviously not worried that the line of policy introduced by former chancellor Kreisky might be changed. Vice President Khaddam stresses his lond-standing personal relationship with Foreign Minister Jankowitsch. As was to be expected, Khaddam reacts positively to a new Soviet Middle East initiative, which was announced yesterday in Moscow and according to which an international Middle East conference on the basis of a meeting of the five permanent members of the World Security Council is to be convened. Syria is the USSR's most important alliance partner in this region and for quite some time the demand for an international Middle East conference has been an integral part of Soviet Middle East policy.

The regime in Damascus is looking for a so-called strategic balance with the archenemy Israel. For Israel this plan is a red rag because it fears being at a disadvantage with the entire Arab world if it agrees to a strategic balance with only one of the four Arab neighboring countries. This was the reason that last spring the danger of war in the Middle East was referred to again and again.

Vice President Khaddam does not want to see any connection between Syria's striving for strategic balance and the threat of a new Middle East war: "We are really trying to come to a strategic balance with Israel."

For Syria the strategic balance is the guarantee that peace would be possible, Khaddam says. The lack of such a balance is the cause of repeated wars. Why should it always be Israel that enjoys supremacy and has the means to threaten us with war, asks Khaddam. Israel, Syria's vice president says literally, conducts a (?Nazi or ?Narcissist) policy.

Over the past few months Syria has been linked to terrorism in Western public opinion. According to U.S. Vice President Bush, a failed bomb attack on an EL AL passenger plane in London and attacks in West Berlin in March and April carried Syria's fingerprints. Khaddam categorically rejects these accusations: "Syria is actually one of the countries that has suffered most under terrorism."

This year alone, a single attack in Syria killed 144 people, Khaddam states. Some years ago in our country an attack killed more than 500 people, he continues. There is no proof for the allegations that Syria has been involved in attackes in London or other European capitals. These are simple lies, Khaddam says. Syria does support, however, the national forces in Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance fighters in the areas occupied by Israel. But Syria condemns plane hijackings and bomb attacks on seats of various organizations. This particularly applies to actions outside the acutal areas of struggle. They only benefit the United States and Israel, Khaddam says.

A question: Does the Palestinian terrorist organization of Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] not have an office in Damascus and training camps in the Al- Biqa' Valley, which is controlled by Syria?

Syrian Vice President Khaddam answers: "The Abu Nidal organization has a press office in Damascus." This also applies to other Palestinian organizations, he continues, but the Abu Nidal organization is the only one which does not have a training camp in Syria. Syria is not responsible for the Al-Biqa' valley and Syria can never be a substitute for a Lebanese state power. The Lebanese militias are the ones who give the orders there, and it is not Syria's affair whether the Abu Nidal group has bases in the Al-Biqa' Valley or not, he concludes.

Khaddam does not want to know anything about a reconciliation with 'Arafat, who is a deadly enemy of Syria. The Syrian vice president diplomatically evades the issue by stating that the PLO crisis is the affair of the Palestinians themselves.

Today the Syrian vice president will return to Damascus on board a special plane of his government.

Returns From Namibia Conference

JN110554 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam returned to Damascus last night after participating in a UN conference on Namibia held in Vienna.

Yesterday, Khaddam met with Austrian President Kurt Waldheim and conveyed to him a message from President Hafiz al-Asad. During this meeting talks were held on world affairs, the situation in the Middle East, and bilateral relations. The Austrian president asked Khaddam to convey his greetings to President Hafiz al-Asad and expressed his appreciation of the role being played by Syria under his leadership on both the regional and international levels.

Khaddam also met separately with the Austrian interior and foreign ministers and discussed bilateral relations and the current international situation, particularly in the Middle East. [passage omitted]

Helicopter Reportedly Crashes Near Al-Asad's Palace

JN101110 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Paris, 10 Jul (INA) — Paris press reports revealed today that a Syrian helicopter recently crashed near Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's palace in the town of Al-Qardahah.

Citing a report from Syria, *Al-Watan Al-'Arabi* magazine says in its edition, which will be issued tomorrow, that the Syrian

regime's organs and intelligence officials have shrouded the details of this incident in complete secrecy.

AL-THAWRAH on Lebanese 'Resistance' Operations

JN110647 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 11 Jul 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] In a commentary headlined "The Nahariyya Operation and the Road to Total Liberation," *Al-Thawrah* says: The spirit of resistance is the right way to liberate the occupied Arab territory, regain usurped national rights, and topple the policy of capitulation and deviation. This has been proven by the Lebanese resistance operations which managed to defeat the Zionist invasion forces and force them to withdraw from most of the Lebanese territory occupied in 1982.

Today's escalation of military operations against the Zionist occupation forces by the Lebanese national resistance men heralds a new militant phase which has begun in the Arab arena because the forces of liberation and progress in the region are determined to repulse the imperialist-Zionist onslaught through a decisive reply to the policy of capitulation, and through toppling the U.S.-Israeli links plotting against the entire Arab nation.

The Lebanese national resistance represents the militant vanguards of these forces and the program of pan-Arab struggle it is submitting is actually an integrated strategic plan by which the Arab nation can liberate its occupied territory and restore the Palestinian people's usurped rights. This fact indicates the importance of and the need to support and back Arab resistance operations everywhere in the occupied Arab territory, and to escalate struggle in order to inflict the required defeat on the Zionist and imperialist forces.

IDF Northern Commander Reacts to Terrorist Incident

TA101346 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1327 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Here are some remarks made by the commander of the Northern Command in the wake of the incident in which two IDF soldiers and four terrorists were killed: The attempts to attack Israel will continue even when there is calm in the southern Lebanon security zone. This was said by Major General Yosi Peled, who added that the terrorists are trying every way to attack us, and because they are not succeeding on land, they are trying to attack us via the sea. The commander of the Northern Command believes that the IDF soldiers' reaction to the incident at dawn was quick and aggressive. He said the terrorists' goal was to attack a settlement in northern Israel. Maj Gen Yosi Peled made these remarks in a conversation with our military correspondent Gay Zohar.

In this context, UNIFIL command headquarters reported this afternoon that life in the region where the incident took place has returned to normal, and searches in the area have stopped. This was reported to our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz. However, our correspondent points out that soldiers from the army or southern Lebanon have increased their patrols in the western sector of the security zone, especially along the Lebanese coast.

Air Force Hits Terrorist Bases

TA101709 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] This afternoon Air Force planes attacked several terrorist targets on the outskirts of the refugee camp 'Ayn al-Hulwah, south of Sidon, in Lebanon. All our planes returned safely. The IDF spokesman has reported that the pilots reported good hits on the targets. The announcement states that the targets attacked belong to several terrorist organizations, the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muraghah] branch of Fatah, the Popular Front, and the DFLP. The buildings attacked were used as command headquarters for those organizations and as departure bases for attacks.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that during the attack no surface-to-air missiles were fired at the Air Force planes, nor was antiaircraft fire opened on them.

This afternoon our correspondent reported that hundreds of Palestinians fled from Sidon in fear of a retaliatory action after this morning's incident with the terrorists in the security strip.

Peres: Operation Successful

TA102019 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that the security strip in the north has proved its value and will continue to be used to achieve its goals in the future. Referring to the incident in the north, the prime minister said that there were some quiet months thanks to the fact that the necessary measures were taken. The operation today was successful and prevented a serious disaster. Mr Peres emphasized that in the future we will continue to take the measures to prevent attacks and penalize the assailants. Mr Peres said the above to our correspondent Karmela Menashe at the conclusion of an event marking Police Day.

Shomron: Raid Not Retaliatory

TA101930 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Interview with Deputy Chief of Staff Major General Dan Shomron by army affairs correspondent Moshe Shlonsky — live in the studio]

[Text] [Shlonsky] Good evening, Gen Shomron.
[Shomron] Good evening.

[Shlonsky] Is this evening's Air force raid a reaction to the incident near Rosh Haniqra this morning?
[Shomron] No. Our policy is not to carry out retaliatory attacks, although the proximity of the times and perhaps also the geographical setting may appear to indicate the contrary. In principle, we do not retaliate; rather, wherever we identify terrorists and the objectives fall within the limitations we have undertaken to operate under, we raid them.

[Shlonsky] And that meant precisely this afternoon?
[Shomron] This was found to be the most appropriate time.

[Shlonsky] What did the terrorists who reached Rosh Haniqra this morning actually hope to achieve? Was this going to be an attack aimed at capturing hostages who would subsequently have been used in an exchange for other hostages, or was it only intended to kill?
[Shomron] Judging by the large quantity of equipment they possessed, clearly this attempt was intended to cause great harm, whether in human lives or perhaps ultimately in the capturing of hostages. Either way, a civilian settlement whose precise identity is not known was the target, so a very serious attack was prevented.

[Shlonsky] You toured the north this morning. How can you explain the fact that the IDF suffered so many casualties in this attack?
[Shomron] You make this sound very bad, but as far as casualties are concerned, anyone familiar with this type of nocturnal activity that involves searches for people hiding in difficult terrain, knows that the initial contact usually takes place in the encounter itself. In encounters, the first volley can be very lethal. It is a matter of luck and is unavoidable. In this specific case, the first round of bullets caused nearly all the casualties.

[Shlonsky] In the IDF, the norm, or value, of conducting raids at all costs still holds. But perhaps in this case, or in others, it would have been preferable to wait a bit, perhaps until daylight, and then try to locate the terrorists?
[Shomron] Usually a raid is also the least costly way of attaining the objective.

[Shlonsky] This time too?
[Shomron] This is a matter to consider, and this time, too, we may have been able to wait. However, then we might have found the

terrorists in a place where, while perhaps not their original objective but another settlement, they could have succeeded in causing great damage. The need to spot them quickly in order to foil this possibility was part of the mission.

[Shlonsky] How did it happen that the terroists' boat nonetheless managed to get that close to the Israeli border, and how was it that although the Israeli "Dabur" located this boat, it was unable to hit it?
[Shomron] The method they used, and not for the first time, was to virtually graze the coast with a rubber dinghy, so that neither radar nor the naked eye could easily locate them. However, the fact remains that the Navy did succeed in spotting the dinghy, albeit at a very close range from the coastline, which is why it was unable to destroy it in the water. The boat was immediately on the shore, and the men — the terrorists — jumped and hid in the crannies and the crevices.

[Shlonsky] Thank you very much, Gen Shomron.

Rabin on Terrorists, Shin Bet, Cluster Bombs

TA110618 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by program moderator David Grossman and Military Correspondent Shmu'el Tal on 11 July; place not given]

[Text] [Grossman] I would like to hear your initial reaction this morning to the clash with the terrorists near Rosh Haniqra yesterday.
[Rabin] This incident only proves something that is already known, namely, that terrorist organizations — and in this case, pro-Syrian Palestinian terrorist organizations — have tried, are trying, and in my opinion will in the future try to infiltrate into Israeli territory in order to perpetrate attacks. In this case, as in many other cases, the IDF's objective of preventing attacks in Israel was achieved. the price was painful. Therefore, first and foremost, I want to express my deep sorrow and condolences to the families who lost their dear ones, and to express my hope for the speedy recovery of all the wounded.

Terrorism from Lebanon exists, and therefore we must continue to act against it in every way possible in order to prevent it from achieving its objective, to do this in the best possible way,and even to strike at it wherever it is detected.

[Tal] Mr Rabin, in your opinion, are the Syrians, whose fingerprints have been evident in recent acts, prepared to take more risks?
[Rabin] In all that concerns the activity of terrorist organizations, and even in the case of the direct attempt by a Syrian military body to plant a bomb on an El Al plane in London, it is clear that the Syrians either encouraged or were directly involved. As for the activity from Lebanon, this was their policy all along: to encourage Lebanese elements and Palestinians under their influence to carry out attacks. We have been confronted with this for several years.

[Tal] Mr Rabin, from the facts you know at present, perhaps you could tell us what was achieved by the Air Force attack last night.
[Rabin] At this stage I do not want to go into the results in any detail. The objective was and will remain to prevent terrorist elements from attacking Israeli targets and, together with the army of southern Lebanon, to maintain the security zone and to ensure security in the villages belonging to those Lebanese elements who cooperate with us. In addition, our objective is to hit at terrorists in the places where they are situated, and this can be done. This is an ongoing war which did not start yesterday or a year ago or 4 years ago. As long as there are hostile elements that try to attack us, we must prepare ourselves by taking defensive and strike action.

[Tal] It appears that the terrorists are entrenching themselves in Lebanon more and more. Do you not think that pressure on Lebanon should be increased, that the terrorists there are becoming too self-confident?
[Rabin] This action is not connected in any way to the return of 'Arafat supporters to Lebanon. As far as we know at present, the attack was not perpetrated by pro-'Arafat terrorists, but rather by pro-Syrian Palestinian elements who have been in Lebanon for years and who for years have tried to attack us.

[Grossman] Mr Rabin, several months ago there was a clash between terrorists and an elite IDF force in southern Lebanon in which we sustained some casualties. Yesterday, we again saw four terrorists who were driven to the coast — were actually surrounded both at sea and on land — and who killed two IDF soldiers and wounded nine. When one considers the lessons learned, was this not too high a price to pay? Under the circumstances, was alternative action not possible, in your opinion?
[Rabin] It is very easy to sit at home and criticize. Sometimes when we sit at home, we forget. There was an alert: a navy ship sighted the rubber dinghy about 1 km north of RoshHaniqra. It opened fire. The terrorists who were sailing along the coastline in the boat disembarked on land. I think that everything was done correctly to meet the first objective of preventing them from reaching an Israeli settlement on foot. Do not forget that they were under cover of darkness. The Army acted quickly and effectively to first and foremost prevent the terrorists from approaching an Israeli settlement. Therefore, the action was quick, an assault ensued, and to my and everyone's regret the price was painful. I would not draw any conclusions from this.

[Grossman] On another issue, the Alignment ministers held a marathon meeting last night, during which the ministers decided unanimously to support the demand for an investigation into the Shin Bet affair. As is known, the Likud objects to this demand. Can a new crisis be expected at the next Cabinet session on Sunday, or a continuation of the old crisis?
[Rabin] I do not know what is expected at the Cabinet session on Sunday. The situation on the matter as it stands now is such that an investigation will be conducted. It could be a police investigation, or the government has the ability to decide on a state commission of inquiry. I can not even conceive of a situation in which the affair will end without one of the two investigations being conducted.

[Tal] Mr Rabin, would you be prepared to react to the U.S. allegations regarding the cluster bombs?

[Rabin] I have said more than once in the past few days that I am startled, to say the least, by a series of attempts by U.S. elements to harass Israel in matters related to security and to U.S.-Israeli relations in this sphere, and perhaps also in an attempt to instill fear in many U.S. companies that have ties with us. In my opinion, the present case refers to a request by us to purchase nontechnological production means. We began producing the grenades or the bomblets which make up the artillery cluster bombs 4 years ago, and on a larger scale 2 years ago. In order to meet all our needs, we wanted to have better production means at our disposal. Incidentally, I am examining the possibility — which I hope will be effected — of the Military Industries now purchasing all these machines in Europe, and forgoing the Americans and all the trouble with them. This will preclude getting into trouble with them every time, and will serve as a general guideline not to approach the United States, if possible, in purchasing equipment of this type.

Report Shows IDF Still Edges Syrian Army

TA100800 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Jul 86 p 4

[Report by defense correspondent Avi Hoffmann]

[Text] The Israel Defence Forces remain qualitatively and quantitatively stronger than the Syrian armed forces, despite Syria's military build-up over the past two or three years.

So writes Aharon Levran, a leading Israeli military analyst, in *The Middle East Military Balance 1985*, published for Tel Aviv University's Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies by *The Jerusalem Post*. The book was presented to the public at a Tel Aviv press conference this week.

In a searching look at forces in the field, Levran writes that Syrian troops outnumber the IDF by 850,000 to 550,000 even after reservists on both sides have been called up. The IDF is based largely on reservists, while Syrian reservists serve mainly to bring the manpower complement in the various units up to par.

But the IDF, when fully mobilized, can still put more ground formations into the field. In fact, Levran writes, Israel's advantage in number of formations will persist even if, in a major confrontation between Israel and Syria, some forces are allocated to contain possible threats on other fronts. This quantitative advantage gives the IDF high command greater flexibility in combat.

Levran points out that the quantitative factor is not decisive in assessing the military balance. Other determining factors include the quality of weaponry, troops and command systems.

Syrian armament, overwhelmingly of Soviet manufacture, has improved markedly, Levran notes. But IDF armament, most of which comes from the U.S., is still superior.

Israeli-made weapons and sophisticated Israeli upgrading of imported equipment add a further qualitative dimension to the IDF'S armament. The element of mobility in the IDF arsenal contributes to offensive capability and operational flexibility.

The IDF undoubtedly continues to enjoy qualitative superiority over the Syrians in manpower and quality of command, Levran asserts.

A major new factor in Syria's military posture against Israel, according to Levran, is its ability to strike deep within Israel. This capability is based not only on Syria's improved strike aircraft, but even more on its arsenal of surface-to-surface missiles, notably the SS-21 and Scud.

Missiles have a far greater capacity than strike aircraft to penetrate and survive in Israeli airspace, Levran states. Consequently they are more likely to reach their targets and cause damage. The highly accurate SS-21 missile in particular, with its estimated 120-kilometre range, gives Damascus a far better strike capability against critical targets.

Above all, these missiles enable the Syrians to strike easily at population centres deep inside Israel. Since Israel has not experienced significant attacks on its population centres or on vital installations inside the country in the past, a war with Syria under present conditions may well constitute a wholly new situation, Levran writes.

The Syrian missile threat might affect Israeli decision-making concerning the very course of the war. It could, for example, cause Israel to refrain from attacking strategic targets in the rear of Syria.

Levran points out that Israel is not helpless in the face of this new element in Syria's strategic capability. Israel's capacity to respond to the missile threat and hit other "soft" targets inside Syria is probably even greater than it was in the past. Nevertheless, should hostilities erupt, Israel would have to weigh the Syrian threat very carefully. This might produce a situation of mutual deterrence, which, despite certain benefits, could also restrict Israel's ability to escalate the war if that were deemed necessary, Levran writes.

An advantage the Syrian armed forces enjoy over the IDF is that the nature of the Syrian regime and society gives the country greater capacity to sustain losses of manpower and combat materiel. Levran points out that in 1973, for example, the IDF destroyed over 1,000 Syrian tanks out of an order-of-battle of 1,300. Yet despite the equipment and tank crew losses, Damascus not only persisted in the fighting, but waged an effective war of attrition on the Golan Heights.

Furthermore, Damascus enjoys massive Soviet backing, both in the ongoing supply of weapons during a war and in strategic support in defeat. And Syrians have greatly enhanced their defensive fortifications.

In the event of war, Israel could once again expect to be subject to time constraints imposed by the superpowers. Another strategic difficulty that could emerge in a future war with Syria, Levran says, is an outgrowth of the Lebanon war: a lack of an Israeli national consensus.

Levran therefore believes that, although the IDF may be deemed stronger than the Syrian armed forces, its ability to achieve a decisive victory or even register major gains on the ground is no longer assured under existing and foreseeable conditions.

According to Levran, the Syrians are aware of the difficulties and constraints the IDF would face in seeking to defeat them. In the appropriate strategic circumstances this awareness could maintain a situation of controlled tension vis-a-vis Israel, either on the Golan Heights or in Lebanon.

Levran believes that the Syrian posture could be expressed in direct clashes, encouragement of terrorist activity and so on. But greater self-confidence notwithstanding, it is doubtful whether the Syrian armed forces will initiate a military confrontation with Israel as long as they are not more certain about all their force components, particularly the air force and air defence, Levran concludes.

PPS 'Seeks Active Role' in Terrorist Operations

TA102003 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 10b Jul 86

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent Ehud Ya'ari]

[Text] The Syrian National Social Party is actually the first Lebanese organization to break the old rule that although it is permissible, in fact desirable, to strike against Israelis inside Lebanon, no action should be taken inside Israel proper. This development could be the exception to the rule, but it may just as well signify a future trend. For some months now there have been indications that this movement, with Syrian backing, seeks to play an active role in operations against Israel. This movement has been around for more than 50 years, and the vast majority of its members are Greek Orthodox Christians. Its ideology is an odd mixture of fascism, belief in Canaan, opposition to Arabism, and the desire to establish a Greater Syria. This party, generally known as the PPS, is headed by a strong militia that has already dispatched approximately 10 kamikaze terrorists in booby-trapped cars into the security strip.

Under pressure from the Shi'ite leadership, the PPS leaders were forced to forgo the kamikaze method, but now signs indicate that simultaneously with the quiet being imposed on Beirut by the Syrian commando units, the movement may launch a competition with the various PLO organizations in the realm of attacks inside Israel. If this is indeed the case, it would be advisable to bear in mind that this is an organization which is almost a mystical movement, although totally secular, where extremely strict discipline is observed, and whose survivability has been proved thorughout its many years in the underground in Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan.

Defense Sources Deny Negotiations on POW Exchange

TA110614 Jerusalem The JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Jul p 1

[Report by the defense correspondent]

[Text] No prisoner exchange is being negotiated at present, top level defence sources told *The Jerusalem Post*, in response to reports that former Austrian chancellor Bruno Kreisky was negotiating such an exchange between Israel and PLO head Yasir 'Arafat.

Kreisky told *Reuters* news agency after a meeting with 'Arafat this week that two IDF soldiers, Yosef Fink and Rahamim Alsheikh, kidnapped in South Lebanon in February were part of the deal. Defence sources pointed out the two were kidnapped by the radical Shi'ite organization Hizballah, which has made absolutely no approach to Israel.

Rabin 'Vigorously' Denies Smuggling Allegations

TA100936 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has vigorously denied U.S. allegations that Israel tried to smuggle technology from the United States for the manufacture of cluster bombs. Speaking in Jerusalem last night, the defense minister said continuing allegations of Israeli wrongdoings seemed to be the work of someone seeking to undermine relations between Israel and the United States. The defense minister said that for some years Israel has been manufacturing a cluster bomb shell which it developed itself. It was now legally seeking U.S. equipment that would allow Israel to increase its production.

[Begin Rabin recording] It's true, Israel asked for an export license for more modern means to produce these bomblets, not technology. The bomblets exist in Israel, we have produced them. But, if you want to produce them on a larger scale you have to have better equipment for production. We could get it in Europe, we could get in the United States; we preferred to do it in the United States. It might be that we were wrong to do so. We put an export license to the State Department; it might be we didn't fill in exactly the whole descriptions but it was done bona fide. Therefore, to make fuss about this issue looks to me artificial and [words indistinct]. What is the intention of those that has made so much noises about it? I am still puzzled. What is the interest of those who have made it? But let's hope that this issue like the Nepco, like the fairy tales about sales of arms to Iran will go and there will be another headline that will capture the media in the United States. [end recording]

MA'ARIV Scores U.S. Customs

TA101103 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Jul 86 p 10

[Editorial: "And Again Israel"]

[Text] If the rate of discovery of Israeli espionage activity in the United States does not subside we will not be able to ignore the claim that somebody is "out to get Israel." Until yesterday we

regarded those who made such claims as paranoid.

However, the rate of discovery, the raids, and the seizures — and particularly the rate of leaks — raises our apprehension that perhaps those who suspect the Americans are not paranoid. Perhaps certain elements in the U.S. Administration are really after Israel and we are not speaking here of paranoia but rather of a painful reality.

U.S. Customs, the agency which is now involved in the cluster bombs affair (previously it was involved in the affair of Brigadier General Avraham Bar'am and Ze'ev Reiss), specializes in being quick to accuse but very slow in providing evidence.

U.S. customs is interested in making hot headlines in order to glorify itself and boost its image. It is difficult to make headlines by catching some insignificant smugglers; on the other hand, one gets very unsympathetic headlines by failing to apprehend those smuggling drugs into the United States — and we are speaking of tons of drugs and billions of dollars. The way into the headlines is to unveil an international conspiracy, and recently Israel has become the main candidate for such activity.

The United States is currently in a typical European "leftist" mood regarding this issue: every dirty trick and every inter national affair has an Israeli angle. We refuse to buy this and we sincerely ask the Americans to stop trying to sell it.

At the same time, however, we recommend that the Israeli authorities conduct a thorough examination of the various activities which are being carried out in order that we not be caught again with our pants down, as was the case in the Pollard affair.

Rabin Reacts

TA101945 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] This morning Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin ordered that the possibility of purchasing items necessary for the production of cluster bombs in Europe rather than in the United States be examined. Our army affairs correspondent says that the Defense Ministry is discussing the possibility of canceling deals for the purchase of equipment in the United States. The Defense Ministry repeated its announcement that a thorough examination shows that Israel never violated the terms of procurement of the U.S. equipment.

In Washington, Ambassador Me'ir Rosenne this evening went to the State Department to complain about the leaks on the cluster bombs and the attempt to slander Israel. Sources in the U.S. Administration said today that the United States is not accepting Israel's explanations and insisted that Israel did purchase machines for the production of bombs but failed to inform the United States of why these machines were bought.

Further Reportage on Shin Bet Affair, Inquiry

Additional Affidavits Submitted

TA101030 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0949 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] The Shin Bet representative on the Zore'a Commission admits in his affidavit to the High Court of Justice that as a member of the commission he had acted to conceal the role the Shin Bet people played in the killing of the terrorists. Another Shin Bet member admits to having helped the witnesses appearing before the Zore'a and Blatman Commissions coordinate their testimonies in order to cover up the role the Shin Bet played in the killing of the terrorists. This emerges from the affidavits of the two which were publicized today.

After studying these affidavits the Supreme Court justices discussed whether or not an order nisi should be issued on the validity of the pardons. It was decided that on Sunday [20 July] the judges will hear oral arguments in addition to these affidavits; in their session the judges will also have the affidavits of the government on the inquiry question and will hear oral arguments on this matter as well. This was reported from Jerusalem by our correspondent Alon Ben-David.

Alignment Supports Inquiry

TA110422 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] All the Alignment ministers now support an investigation into the Shin Bet affair and accept the attorney general's position. This emerged during a discussion the ministers held on the issue. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that the discussion was lengthy, ending at 0200 this morning. Ministers Rabin, Bar-Lev, and Nehamkin now also support an investigation into the affair. Still remaining is a dispute over whether a Cabinet decision should be reached before or after the High Court of Justice's ruling.

Shamir Rejects AG Recommendation

TA110620 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday rejected Attorney-General Yosef Harish's statement that the only choice facing the cabinet on the Shin Bet affair was between a police investigation and a judicial commission of inquiry.

Talking to reporters in Jerusalem, Shamir said: "With goodwill one can find a legal and logical way to solve the problem, without resorting to a commission of inquiry."

Talking to veterans of the Herut Movement later in the day, Shamir repeated the proposal that the issue be dealt with by a sole investigator, who would do his job "in a businesslike manner to the benefit of the future."

He repeated his opposition to the establishment of a judicial commission of inquiry.

Shamir yesterday continued to consult with his aides on the drafting of the deposition that he has to submit next week to the High Court.

MA'ARIV Commentary Urges Caution on Husayn Move

TA101424 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Jul 86 p 10

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "Separation and Curses, But Not a Divorce"]

[Text] The initial Israeli statements in reaction to the "closure of the PLO offices" in Jordan by order of King Husayn, among them statements by the prime minister, the vice prime minister, and the defense minister, are more wishful thinking than a factual assessment of the situation.

For example, the assessment that the Jordanian move might bring about a reduction in the number of terrorist attacks in Judaea and Samaria could quickly turn out to be too simplistic. The opposite may be the case, because in order to prove to Husayn, Israel, and the United States that the PLO is still strong despite the expulsion of 'Arafat's deputy Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] and his Western Sector Command from Amman, the PLO might actually step up its attacks in the territories. The perpetration of a terrorist attack does not require complicated logistics ability and headquarters in Amman.

The first conclusion that stems from this development is that the Israeli policymakers should be cautious and refrain from statements such as those made recently by the prime minister about "understandings" between Israel and Jordan. Even if there is something in Husayn's move, there is still no cause for jubilation. The fact is that even after the "expulsion," 12 out of 25 PLO offices in Amman still exist.

It is reasonable to assume that secret terrorist activity is being planned in these offices. Whereas the Israelis are finding it difficult to hide their enthusiasm, we had best pay attention to the assessment of U.S. sources who maintain that the crisis between Husayn and 'Arafat has not removed the stumbling block to the peace process and does not mean calm in Judaea and Samaria. They think that the opposite may happen. The fact is that when the mayor of Nabulus, the pro-Jordanian Zafir al-Masri, was murdered by PLO terrorists, the demonstrations and protest actions in Judaea and Samaria were aimed against Jordan rather than the PLO.

In order for Husayn to influence day-to-day life in the territories and reduce the PLO's influence in the region he has to prove that he is the "boss," but his undramatic move which made so many headlines, especially in Israel, does not testify that he is ready for a real confrontation with the PLO. Without such a confrontation he cannot implement what he is believed to want: the reinstatement of Jordanian influence in Judaea and Samaria and the isolation of the PLO until the Rabat Conference decision of 1974, which recognized the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people, is emptied of all content.

At most the Jordanian move can be seen as exacerbating the crisis between Husayn and 'Arafat, but in no way does it amount to a divorce between the two. The proof of this is that not all PLO offices in Jordan have been closed.

To what extent even "Jordanian affairs experts" are in the dark is obvious from the fact that, a day before we learned of the closure of PLO headquarters in Amman (including Force 17 headquarters, Western Front headquarters and the recruitment offices), these "experts" held a discussion with Knesset members who monitor developments in the Arab world on the subject of "Jordan and its attitude toward Israel." In this discussion one of the experts assessed that "nothing dramatic will happen in the near future," adding that Jordan might possibly take a step to "slightly harm" the PLO, but would not expel it from Amman....

The day after that discussion we learned about the closure of the PLO headquarters, including Abu Jihad's headquarters. This goes to show that even "Jordanian affairs experts" ought to be careful.

The changes in the Middle East in general, and in Israel's neighbors in particular, teach us that there is no such thing as a "final split." A process of separation accompanied by mutual recriminations and even murders can last for years, but eventually there is reconciliation. After "Black September" (1970), during which many hundreds of Palestinians were massacred at Husayn's order, came "February 1985," the agreement signed amidst hugs and kisses.

We should also pay attention to the fact that the Jordanian Government statement on the "expulsion" also stated that the "PLO is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people." The fact that the reaction in Judaea and Samaria, including all the East Jerusalem press, was markedly pro-PLO means that Husayn, who wants to retrieve influence in Judaea and Samaria by channeling funds there and appointing mayors, has a long way to go. It is an illusion to think that Husayn will be able to enter negotiations with Israel just because he is not bound by the February agreement with 'Arafat.

It will take many months to correctly assess the possible results of Husayn's move. It is doubtful whether Husayn himself can say where his move will lead. After all, he is not alone in the arena: When he dissociated himself from 'Arafat he automatically fell right into the arms of President al-Asad, and this has a price. If Husayn wants to buy influence in the territories by channeling funds there, he will need the help of Saudi Arabia (the development program for Judaea and Samaria requires investments of $150 million); and Egyptian President Mubarak's support for 'Arafat will oblige Husayn to maneuver carefully between Damascus and Cairo.

To make any definite predictions of the results of the Jordanian move amounts to taking a risk of prophecy, something which is dangerous even for first-rate experts, as proven only one day before Jordan's move, when the "experts" were again caught by the "low probability" concept.

ALGERIA

Messaadia Meets CPC Delegation 9 Jul

LD091326 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] At the party headquarters this morning, Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the party political bureau and official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, received the delegation of the CPC currently paying an official visit to our country at the invitation of the FLN Party.

The two sides reviewed bilateral relations between the two parties and countries and spheres of cooperation. During the meeting the Chinese delegation praised Algeria's achievements, and the participants stressed their desire for the continuation of direct contacts, as the latter realize the activation of cooperation and the bolstering and expansion of relations between the two countries.

The meeting was attended by Brother Abderrezak Bouhara, member of the Permanent Secretariat in Charge of Foreign Relations Section, and the Chinese ambassador to Algeria.

LIBYA

JANA Announces Firing Exercise in Gulf of Sidra

LD111206 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] JANA has learned that a large-scale firing exercise at the level of missile units will take place 13-15 July, with the use of mobile and immobile naval targets in the Gulf of Sidra.

JANA Editor on Crist Tour of Gulf Region

LD101023 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Tehran, 10 Nasir [Jul] (JANA) — The Iranian naval commander has described the statements of George Crist, the commander of the so-called U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces in the Middle East, which he made on his recent visits to both Kuwait and Bahrain, as interference in the Arab Gulf countries' internal affairs. He also called on the states of the region not to stand idly by in the face of Crist's blatant statements and the Reagan administration's aggressive threats contained therein.

The Iranian naval commander emphasized that safeguarding the Gulf's security is the responsibility of the states of the region, and that Iran is committed to the protection of this security with all the power at its disposal.

JANA Arab affairs editor commented on Crist's statements and his official reception by Arab officials in the Gulf region, saying:

It truly is regrettable that the statements of (?a) child killer are made on an Arab land, and that he is received officially by officials while they are well aware that his hands are still dripping with the blood of the Arab Libyan children, women, and old people martyred during the barbaric U.S.-NATO aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah.

It also is very regrettable that the Gulf media are used for and devoted to the reporting of the statements of one of the chief elements of the U.S. war ministry which planned and carried out its barbaric aggression against the Libyan Arab people and participated in the reporting of his insults and threats to the Arab nation, in which he boasted about the importance of the meetings with the Kuwaiti and Bahraini officials, which, according to the political calculations, effectively means an alliance of reactionary regimes against the revolutionary forces.

The Arab affairs editor stressed that this is a shameful conspiracy by these Arab states with U.S. imperialism against the causes and future of the Arab nation from the ocean to the Gulf.

In general, what Crist boasted about will definitely be a cause of ridicule and a joke which will be (?related) by the Arab citizen who fully realizes the intents and aims of this visit at the forefront of which is the U.S. reactionary conspiracy against the Iranian revolution within the framework of the 10th crusader campaign faced by the Arab nation.

SUDAN

Prime Minister al-Mahdi To Visit USSR 16 Jul

JN101122 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Jul (SUNA) — Press reports published here say that Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and his deputy Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, who is also foreign minister, will leave for Moscow on 19 July on an official visit after relations between Khartoum and Moscow have returned to normal. These relations deteriorated to the level of severing ties at the era of deposed President Ja'far Numayri.

The prime minister and his deputy will hold talks with the Soviet leaders on military armament as well as economic, health, and industrial relations.

Al-Mirghani on Mediation in Eritrean Question

JN101108 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum July 10 (SUNA) — Sudan has approached Ethiopia offering a mediation role in a bid to solve the Eritrean question, Chairman of the State Council Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani announced.

Al-Mirghani told the Saudi daily newspaper *Al-Bilad* that Sudan wants to bring the Ethiopian and the Eritrean sides to a round-table talks and in the contrary. [as received]

Sudan expects Ethiopia to show a positive contribution regarding the southern Sudan feud, Al-Mirghani was quoted by *Al-Bilad* as saying. Al-Mirghani further quoted by the Saudi newspaper as affirming commitment to good-neighbourliness policy and non- intervention in others domestic affairs.

As regards Sudanese-Ethiopian relations Al-Mirghani voiced that the joint Sudanese Ethiopian committee would meet in the coming days to remove impurities in the relations between the two countries, the paper added.

Chairman of the State Council confirmed to the paper Sudan's commitment to the peaceful solution for the southern question in the same time the government is indulging in building up a strong armed forces to safeguard democracy, security and unity, Al-Mirghani said to the Saudi daily.

He pinpointed that the government faces three challenges: the national unity, the southern question and the economic crisis, the paper said.

Al-Mirghani is currently on a private visit to Egypt after he had paid a three-day official visit to Saudi Arabia.

UN Official on Food Aid to Southern Areas

JN101121 Khartoum SUNA in English 1039 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum July 10 (SUNA) — The United Nations World Food Program WFP has started last Wednesday an emergency food airlifting to the southern Sudan city of Juba via the Ugandan port of Entebbe, a WFP official here said. The official said about thirty three tons of maize would be transported on each airlift. Two airlifts are planned everyday.

The six-day long operation is organized in cooperation with the band aid, the official said in a statement here yesterday.

Some 350 (three hundred and fifty tons) are expected to be transported to this famine hit area in southern Sudan. The WFP official in Kampala said the food is going to the government held areas in southern Sudan. The process was adopted due to security reasons in the south, said the official here, adding that a similar move was taken previously in Ethiopia.

Food supplies are urgently needed in south Sudan where rebels have virtually made it impossible to transport food supplies from the north to the south of Sudan.

TUNISIA

Interior Chief Deploys Forces After Mzali Dismissal

LD102011 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1729 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Muhammad al-Barad'i report]

[Excerpt] Tunis, 10 Jul (KUNA) — Following his meeting with President Habib Bourguiba at the president's summer palace at Monastir, the Tunisian Prime Minister Rachid Sfar said that the president today signed the two decrees appointing him as prime minister and Ismail Khelil as minister of planning and finance.

The postponement of the signing of these two decrees until today gave the impression that the announcement of the dismissal of Mohamed Mzali from his posts as prime minister and secretary general of the ruling Tunisian Socialist Destourian Party and his replacement by Rachid Sfar on Tuesday afternoon was a "mere balloon intended to test the people's reaction."

This impression has been reinforced by the fact that the Tunisian news agency TAP reported the dismissal of Mzali and his replacement by Sfar without attributing them to any presidential or governmental source. [passage omitted]

It was noticed also that security forces were deployed intensively throughout the Tunisian capital shortly following the announcement of Mzali's dismissal, while helicopters flew over the capital.

The events have shown that the minister of the interior, Zine Labidine Ben Ali is "the strongman of the regime" for it was the fast deployment of his forces that guaranteed the continuation of normal life. [passage omitted]

Bourguiba Appoints New PM Office Director

LD091228 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The president of the republic and party chairman has appointed Ismail Khelil party treasurer. [passage omitted]

Rachid Sfar, prime minister and party secretary general, has stated that President Habib Bourguiba has approved the appointment of Mohamed (el Jari), the former secretary general of the Ministry of Finance, as director of the prime minister's office with a rank of a ministerial secretary general. [passage omitted]

Presides at Ministers Meeting

LD101947 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The supreme combatant, President Habib Bourguiba, presided over the periodic meeting of the Council of Ministers this morning at the Presidential Palace in Skanes. After the debates, Information Minister Abderrazak Kefi made a statement on the meeting. Our colleague Hedi Mechlia from Radio Monastir reads out the statement:

The minister of national education presented to the Council of Ministers on behalf of the ministerial commission in charge of examining the reform of the educational system, the results of the work of this commission formed under the provisions of the decision issued by his excellency the president of the republic during the session of the 12th Congress of the Socialist Destourian Party. [passage omitted]

The minister put forward, on behalf of the commission, an ensemble of measures aimed at the strengthening of the teaching of the Arabic and French languages, a matter that would make it possible to reach gradually the level of 25 teaching hours a week for the first year in primary schools, and 30 hours of teaching a week for the other stages of primary education. [passage omitted]

The minister of planning and finance presented the outlines of the draft additional state budget for 1986 which the government

intends to present to the House of Representatives in the next few weeks. The minister pointed out the external factors that have had negative effects on the state income due to deteriorating oil prices since early this year, including the level of the cereals crop, which will not exceed 7 million quintals, which is one third of cereal production last year; and, finally, dwindling income from tourism.

As a consequence of these external factors, there is a significant slump in incomes, in addition to an increase in expenditure. Given the reduction in borrowing from the financial market, the needs of financing for the state budget for 1986 will be about 216 million dinars. These needs will be covered through a rise in income and control of public spending.

The Council of Ministers has decided on a reduction in management costs and in allocations for direct investments and financial operations to the tune of 52 million dinars, on condition that oil prices do not go down further, and that the country manages to mobilize incomes from abroad in time, so that the budget may [word indistinct] its financial [word indistinct] in the course of this year. [passage omitted]

DIE WELT Interviews Foreign Minister Essebsi

DW101255 Bonn DIE WELT in German 10 Jul 86 p 5

[Interview with Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi by correspondent Achim Remde; date and place not given]

[Text] *Welt*: Friendship with the United States was always a constant point of Bourguiba's policy. Has it been put in question in the meantime?

Essebsi: We are friendly with the United States because it is the leading power of the free world and because its policy follows the same principles as ours. The United States has supported us in our fight for freedom and in the development of our country. We want to continue the privileged relations that have been created. However, crises also exist in privileged relations. Such a crisis was created through the Israeli attack on PLO Headquarters in Tunis. Israel is an ally of the United States. The question is whether the United States has been informed about the Israeli intentions to attack. We discussed that thoroughly with the United States. The discussion has been concluded. Regarding the U.S. attack on Libya, we have refrained from any comment. We have rather poor relations with Libya — we had to disrupt diplomatic relations because of Libyan destabilization measures in our country.

Welt: What is Tunisia's position in the conflict between Algeria and Morocco?

Essebsi: The aim of a united "Great Arab Maghreb" toward which we work, like all Maghreb leaders, since the independence is unfortunately being hindered by two problems. One is Libya's subversive activity, the other the Western Sahara conflict. We have been trying for some time to hold a Maghreb summit conference in Tunis.

Welt: Is Tunisia in an economic crisis?

Essebsi: In part it is the aftereffects of a worldwide economic crisis, in part of an increasingly protectionist economic policy of EC countries, especially the incorporation of Spain and Portugal, the products of which compete with ours. The disruption of economic relations with Libya has hit us too. In addition, the oil price fall and this years' bad harvest have entailed difficulties. On top of all that the events in Libya have upset tourism, a market that is very important for us. All that has led to a negative economic development, a development we hope to halt with our economic policy.

Welt: Morocco has asked to become an EC member. Do you consider making the same step?

Essebsi: With its request to become a member, Morocco has reminded of the fact that the Maghreb countries are connected with Europe through the Mediterranean. Since the times of Carthage Tunisia has exported its olive oil to Europe. However, we do not fall under the definition of Europe according to the treaties of Rome. We consider ourselves an Arab, African Mediterranean country, and we assume that as such we will have privileged relations with Europe.

Welt: For quite some time a movement has been taking place in the Maghreb propagating the values of the Islam. How can that be explained?

Essebsi: Saying it clearly, it is not a question of religion but of policy. Behind it are fanatic political minorities striving for power. Tunisia is an Islamic country. It is characterized by the Sunni Islam of the Malikite rite. Minorities do not matter. We have been practicing an especially tolerant form of Islam since the liberation. We are a pluralist democratic society. We have freedom of press and freedom of opinion. There is an opposition press, even if the opposition complains. We believe that, therefore, the fanatic minority in Tunisia is less dangerous than elsewhere.

Welt: What do you think of German-Tunisian relations?

Essebsi: The FRG is a privileged partner of Tunisia. We have outstanding relations which we want to develop further.

Four Muslim Fundamentalists Sentenced to Death

LD102136 Paris International Service in French 2030 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Excerpt] In Tunis a military tribunal has passed four death sentences. Twenty-six Muslim fundamentalists were sentenced for various offenses such as conspiracy, attempted murder, armed robbery, and being in possession of weapons and explosives. Two of those who received the death sentence were sentenced in their absence. The other two are the leader of the group, Habib Daoui, 31 years old, and an army lieutenant, Kilani Wachani. [passage omitted]

WESTERN SAHARA

Army Unit Attacks Moroccan Patrol, Kills Two

LD101031 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Liberated Territories, 10 Jul (APS) — A Saharan Information Ministry statement issued yesterday, Wednesday, [9 July] said that a Saharan People's Liberation Army unit has ambushed a patrol of a military [word indistinct] of the Royal Armed Forces' 48th Infantry Battalion stationed in Farsioua.

The statement added that the attack took place in the area around (Oued Ladhal), 40 km south of Farsioua, and resulted in the deaths of two Moroccan soldiers.

The Sahran statement concluded that Saharan fighters seized two FAL rifles left by fleeing Moroccan soldiers.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Congratulates SFRY's Renovika on Election

EA101103 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, sent a message to Comrade Milanko Renovika today, expressing heartfelt congratulations on his election as the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidency. In his message, which he sent on behalf of the WPE Central Committee and on his own behalf, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed his firm conviction that the policy of peace, friendship, and social development pursued by the LCY will score many victories as a result of the far-sighted and wise leadership of Comrade Milanko Renoviko.

Our comrade revolutionary leader said that he would like to give an assurance that the fraternal and comprehensive cooperation between the WPE and the LCY will be further strengthened. He also expressed his best wishes for the successful fulfillment of the great responsibility bestowed by the 13th LCY Congress on Comrade Milanko Revovika and hoped that he will be successful in his duties.

UGANDA

Museveni Receives Soviet, Chinese Envoys

EA101627 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Before leaving for Dar es Salaam, President Museveni received the Soviet ambassador to Uganda, Mr Bukin, and the counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Uganda, Mr (Zhou Min Yuan), who called on him at State House, Entebbe. The president discussed with the envoys matters of mutual interest between Uganda and their countries. Mr Museveni briefed Mr (Zhou) on his recent tour of Luwero. He told him that people of the area are enthusiastic and they have a lot of support for the government. He said that the government is dealing firmly with the conditions of the masses in the war-ravaged areas. He noted with happiness that relief programmes are progressing well and the people are responding positively by carrying on self-reliance activities, especially by mobilizing their own food resources.

President Museveni was grateful to the United Nations Children's Fund, UNICEF, for providing drugs for the affected areas.

Minister Urges Struggle Against Corruption

EA101531 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] The NRM [National Resistance Movement] protracted people's war was launched to rid Uganda of military and political dictatorship which had bedevilled and characterized national politics since independence and to ensure that the people enjoy the right to choose their leaders. It was a struggle that united the people of Uganda irrespective of their religious backgrounds, political shades, and opinion for a common cause.

This was stated by the minister of state in the prime ministers office, Mr Eriya Kategaya, when addressing Kabale NRM supporters resident in Kampala yesterday. He commended the people of Luwero for their selfless sacrifice during the war and called upon all Ugandans to emulate their example in forging peoples' vigilance and rejecting sectarianism. He warned that the struggle did not end with the fall of Kampala and control of the country, but that resistance continues against corruption, opportunism, and unfair means of amassing wealth. People, he said, must never lose sight of their victory and must uphold their right to demonstrate against and even overthrow unpopular government.

Mr Kategaya condemned African fascists just trained to torture the people they are expected to protect and called upon the African people to rise against oppression and dictatorship drawing from the National Resistance Movement's experience.

The minister said the 4-year interim period was to witness the rebuilding of national institutions, the observance of fundamental human rights, and laying a firm foundation for economic development. He called for a dedicated civil service. Mr Kategaya also appealed to the people of Kabale to stamp out smuggling along the borders, grow more food crops, and diversify their productive capacity, assuring them that the government will guarantee market for their produce. The meeting was also attended by the minister of health, Dr Ruhakana Rugunda.

BENIN

Sao Tome's Da Costa Stops Over, Meets Kerekou

AB091720 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] On his way home from Yugoslavia where he paid a private visit, Brother Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, made a technical stopover in Cotonou. President Pinto da Costa held discussions with our great comrade in arms.

[Begin Da Costa recording] Whenever two heads of state meet, they first discuss African problems. As you know, we have many problems in Africa, (?especially in) southern Africa, and we are looking for the ways and means of finding a more rapid solution to the problems affecting people in southern Africa, especially those in South Africa. (?We discussed) the summit conference of nonaligned countries. During this conference, we will first of all try to strengthen cohesion within our movement, and it will also be an occasion for the nonaligned countries to show concrete solidarity toward the people of southern Africa. We know that Benin and Sao Tome and Principe are very active in that organization, and they will contribute their quota in finding a solution not only to African problems but problems that our planet is experiencing today.

Benin and Sao Tome and Principe have always defended identical and common positions within the OAU and international organizations, and I believe that given this understanding and the common views and concerns of the two countries, we can effectively make our cooperation in the economic, social, and cultural fields grow stronger and more dynamic. [end recording]

GUINEA BISSAU

AFP: Death of October Coup Plotter Reported

AB092248 Paris AFP in French 1847 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Bissau, 9 Jul (AFP) — One of the accused persons in the trial of the "October insurgents," who were accused of participating in a coup attempt led by the former "second-in-command" of the regime, Paulo Correia, died at the Simon Mendes de Bissau hospital on Wednesday. This brings to six the number of persons who have died in detention since October last year, an official communique announced.

According to a communique published by the Ministry of National Security, Antonio Brag Kabi died from a brain hemorrhage due to serious hypertension. According to the communique, Brag Kabi had been in a coma for 6 days. He was admitted into the hospital on 26 May.

Brag Kabi, who was a former member of the presidential security guard, was one of the 59 accused persons who had been standing trial before a military tribunal since 5 June for their alleged participation in a coup attempt against the regime of General Joao Bernardo Vieira. According to the Bissau authorities, one of the detainees was killed during an escape attempt, and four others died from illnesses while in detention these past few months.

In an interview with AFP at the end of June, the Guinea-Bissau president stated that a delegation of Amnesty International had freely attended one of the trial sessions to meet the detainees. The verdict of these trials may be given by the end of the week, according to informed sources.

IVORY COAST

Further Response to 'Insulting' French Articles

Political Bureau Not To Sue

AB100935 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 10 Jul 86 p 24

[Communique issued by the Political Bureau of the PDCI-RDA in Abidjan on lawsuit against French journalists — date not given]

[Text] Following the publication of the insulting, calumnious, and slanderous articles by *L'Unite*, the Socialist Party newspaper, and *Le Matin*, a French daily, the Political Bureau of the PDCI-RDA, roused to indignation, decided to take legal action against the authors of these articles. Since then, French politicians and journalists, who feel responsible because they know our country and its prestigious head of state, have expressed their strong indignation and their disapproval of this mind-poisoning campaign. Likewise, the national press has also expressed the indignation of the Ivorian people by criticizing the tendentious and deceitful contents of these articles.

Consequently, the Political Bureau has decided to drop the decision to take court action. The Political Bureau, which understands and shares the sentiments of revulsion shown by our militants, invites them to show toward Frenchmen living in our country the same respect and cordiality which have always marked our relations.

Finally, the Political Bureau expresses to the party chairman, His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, its gratitude for the progress achieved by Ivory Coast under his high and clear-sighted authority, and reaffirms its total support for efforts made to improve the lives of each Ivorian and all our brothers and friends living in our country.

FRATERNITE MATIN Defends Houphouet

AB101710 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 7 Jul 86 pp 24, 25

[Jean-Pierra Aye article: "To *L'Unite* and *Le Matin* of Paris; Attacking Houphouet-Boigny -- What a Lowly Task!"]

[Excerpts] Within the French Socialist Party and the columns of socialist newspapers, one finds mysteries where there are none. And due to the lack of first-hand information which one does not bother to find, someone tried to invent things about Ivory Coast. Fortunately, that is not the Ivory Coast in which Ivorians really

live with a certain measure of happiness and constructed by the force of their sustained labor, but rather, an Ivory Coast which appears in afflicted minds, where Ivorians themselves would find it difficult to live.

One cannot help being surprised that a paper like *L'Unite*, which is very close to President Francois Mitterrand, could be able to attack President Houphouet-Boigny, thus directly involving the French head of state in this attack.

Of all the erroneous things ever written, the one thing that Ivorians hate most is a serious accusation leveled against President Houphouet-Boigny.

"Observers of the international market have noted that Ivorian cocoa and coffee are always sold 5 or 6 percent below the existing internationally accepted prices. Some back-biters are of the opinion that these few percentages represent the president's personal commission."

Such an allegation is serious — very serious. And it is difficult to believe whether the authors of such things realize the implication — the full implication. It is unworthy of journalists who respect their profession; it is unworthy of a paper which wants to be respectable.

Moreover, such an assertion from the human point of view is foolish and maliciously wicked. Are you sure, Stephen Gere and Pierre Eric Rossi, that you are still journalists and that you still know the rules of our profession? If so, then you should have remembered that one does not level accusations against a statesman — against a first rate man — basing one's arguments on anonymous observations and by reporting stories obtained from back-biters. [passage omitted]

But what hurts most, because it reveals your deliberate intention to do harm, is that you do not know, gentlemen, the mechanisms involved in the sale of coffee and cocoa. You should know that prices are fixed at the stock exchanges in Paris, London, New York, Chicago, and so on ... and that once these prices are known, all the transactions cannot escape the control of the stock exchange... This is well known to everybody except those who do not want to know.

The truth is that one is tempted to believe that you do not know at all the man you are talking about. Houphouet-Boigny has been engaging in the price war since 1932. He passionately and stubbornly waged the battle and became a politician in order to be able to bring this fight to a successful conclusion, and ever since then he has never been disarmed; quite the contrary. Africa has no other authorized voice to defend the prices of its raw materials than that of Houphouet-Boigny. It resounds with the same obstinancy in all fora. This man of great human and moral values does not have the faculty of saying one thing and doing another... his struggle is to ensure the happiness of the Ivorian, of mankind, and he is not one to compromise this march towards happiness. Can one tell you something in confidence? You will, perhaps, not understand, but know that if Houphouet-Boigny really needed money, his people would have deprived themselves just to provide him with money, for the complicity or rather communion between him and his people is so strong! But this extreme situation is not likely to arise. Houphouet-Boigny does not need money. A look at the French overseas archives in Fontainebleau might give you the real dimension of the man during the colonial struggle: "A man from a rich family," observed one French administrator of the time, "who financed his country's political beginnings and who continues to expand the family ventures in order to guarantee his financial independence...." This is the truth about the man who has done more for his people than he has personally received from his people for the simple reason that he derives a great and deep joy from the affection which Ivorians have always had for him.

So these gentlemen of *L'Unite* and *Le Matin* are trying to make a mystery out of the fact that there is a difference in the prices of cocoa and coffee paid to Ivorian farmers and to Ivory Coast on the world market. It is alleged that the difference remains in the coffers of the Stabilization Fund, "the largest bribery fund in Africa and perhaps in the world." [passage omitted]

Ivory Coast's Stabilization Fund which is really called the Stabilization and Support Fund for Agricultural Production Prices is far from being a bribery fund. It has a role to play, and it wholly fulfills its role. In regard to its functions and administration, Ivorians are well aware of the procedures, especially the farmers. The president of the Republic, as well as top political and administrative officials continually repeat the fact that Ivory Coast was built through the efforts of agricultural producers and the self-denial of farmers, but what the authors of these articles do not know — since it does not tally with the flavor they set out to give to the contents of their articles — is that the Stabilization Fund pays the same price to all farmers throughout the country, ensures the transportation of the products, the processing prices for some of them like coffee, and the storage prices, and so on....

Why does one refuse to take into account the cost of these services that the state relieves the farmers of, as well as state assistance to the farmers through specialized structures? Such a policy greatly increases production, and therefore the gains of the farmer, which is important. Also, if these gentlemen of *L'Unite* and *Le Matin* had traveled up-country during what they pompously referred to as their inquiry, it would have been a pleasure for them to find wealthy farmers there who have no reason for envying the city dwellers of the smart districts of Abidjan. [passage omitted]

But this aspect of our development, which has earned Ivory Coast admiration and encouragement from the World Bank for example, does not interest *L'Unite* and *Le Matin*. On the other hand what excited them was to learn about the Stabilization Fund and how it is run, from rumors. Why? Is it any of their business? Has one ever seen or heard an Ivorian asking the Socialist government how it runs France? [passage omitted]

Ivory Coast is not a neocolonial state, and refuses to become one, not after molding its own personality: that of a modern developing country, and after imposing its voice in international platforms. Who does not know Houphouet-Boigny? Who does not know his handiwork — Ivory Coast?

Only malevolence and the deliberate desire to harm can make people do such things like the gentlemen did from *Le Matin* dishonestly and irreverently set out to do. [passage omitted]

They have become blind to the extent of denying what everybody hails in Africa and elsewhere: a success story that can only be found in Ivory Coast, and which has become the pride of Africans, happy to salute the genius of a man and the very humane nature of his policies. [passage omitted]

Subjects abound for the gentlemen of *L'Unite* and *Le Matin* to write about, and if they wanted to do any useful work, they could have dealt with the fluctuations in the prices of raw materials which seriously affect development programs for Third World countries, especially Ivory Coast. But their mission was to destroy by attacking our country and its most authentic values. [passage omitted]

Ivory Coast will continue to produce raw materials and keep itself in the economic liberalization camp, in spite of the disappointments it encounters. The voice of Houphouet-Boigny goes far, and it is hoped that his pleas for better justice will be heard one day. He, who refuses to be a socialist, but who carries out bold social policies, true to himself, he wants Ivory Coast to continue to produce more raw materials to share our happiness. He refuses to practice cheap demagoguery which always leads to misery and illusions. Misery cannot be shared, and the same is true for illusions. So Socialist France cannot make us share its illusions.

Now, it is time we ask Socialist France, which has given itself the right to give lessons, whether it is also going to "demand" to know what Saudi Arabia, which has lent hundreds of billions [units not given] to France, does with its oil revenue; or is it going to ask Libya, which buys billions' worth of military planes from France, what Colonel al-Qadhdhafi does with what his country gains from oil? Apparently, they don't dare.

Is it then to be expected that this colonialist and scornful behavior will tomorrow be addressed to Cameroon, Gabon, Zaire and so on, to ask these other African countries to account for the management of their raw materials which are timber, coffee, cocoa, copper, diamonds, manganese, and so on? The Socialists must make no further mistakes about it; from one end of our continent to the other, we will unanimously be able to answer them: Ensure the sane management of your business, and put an end to your financial scandals.

NIGERIA

Former Benue State Politicians To Turn in Passports

AB100820 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] In Benue State, all former politicians are directed to surrender their passports within 1 week to the police stations nearest to them in their respective local government areas. The state police commissioner, Mr (Porious Osoyade), who gave the directive at Makurdi at a press conference, said the affected persons included former ministers, special advisers, liaison officers, and members of the defunct national and state assemblies. Others are public officers and officers of the Armed Forces who were convicted by various special tribunals.

Mr (Osoyade) advised all those effected to comply strictly with the directive in their own interest and told them not to involve themselves in political activities.

ANGOLA

Luanda Reports 311 'UNITA Bandits' Killed in June

MB102024 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] A total of 311 UNITA bandits were killed during June by the national defense and security forces stationed in the 3d military region, according to a military source in Luena City, Moxico Province. During these operations, brave FAPLA forces captured an assortment of war materiel including light weapons, ammunition, 60-mm mortar rockets, military uniforms, and various documents. The source also said that the FAPLA forces in the 3d military region continue their hot pursuit operations against the UNITA bandits.

Zaire's President Mobutu Arrives on Visit

Airport Meeting

MB101348 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire, arrived in Luanda this morning on an official visit to Angola. Here is Filipe Correia, our reporter:

[Correia] The presidential delegations of Angola and Zaire (?are meeting) at Futungo de Belas after Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko arrived in Luanda on an official visit of several hours.

This is his third visit to Angola. He and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos are expected to discuss issues of bilateral cooperation and the international situation, which is tense, especially in southern Africa, the Middle East, [word indistinct], and Central America. [passage omitted]

Press Release Issued

MB110545 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Press release issued at the end of Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko's visit to Angola on 10 July]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola, His Excellency Mobutu Sese Seko, chairman of the Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR] and president of the Republic of Zaire, paid a working visit to the People's Republic of Angola on 10 July 1986. The official talks between the two presidents took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding in the framework of the traditional friendly relations between the peoples of Angola and Zaire.

The two heads of state made a profound analysis of bilateral relations. They reaffirmed their common determination to introduce a new dimension of cooperation between their countries; namely, in regard to strengthening security along their common border, and deepening good-neighborly relations in accordance with the aspirations of the two people and the objectives of the OAU.

In this context, Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Mobutu Sese Seko referred to the great joint cooperation commission meeting due to be held in the last quarter of 1986. They also reiterated the validity and modernity of the juridical basis of their bilateral relations; namely, the accord for security and control along the borders, and the accord for the traffic of people and goods.

After discussing Angola's efforts to recover the Benguela railroad, the two presidents expressed the desire that this important instrument for the development of southern Africa be rehabilitated as soon as possible.

The two presidents also discussed the evolution of the situation in southern Africa, where the allied imperialist forces strive to delay the realization of the people's inalienable rights to independence, freedom, and peace.

President Mobutu Sese Seko reiterated his unwavering solidarity with the Angolan people and government, and condemned the Pretoria racist regime's varied support to the UNITA armed gangs which are carrying out acts of terrorism against defenseless civilians in Angola.

The two heads of state vigorously reiterated their condemnation of the ignoble apartheid policy and their total support for the oppressed people of South Africa. They condemned South Africa's recent attack on the Namibe commercial port, and demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the racist troops from southern Angola, as well as the cessation of the systematic policy and practise of aggression and destabilization against the Frontline States. They also demanded the full and unconditional implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78, which is the only valid and acceptable proposal for the just and honorable resolution to the Namibian problem.

His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko expressed his deepest and most sincere thanks to his Excellency President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the Angolan people for their warm and fraternal hospitality toward himself and the members of his delegation.

BOTSWANA

Four From Transkei Arrested With 'Arms of War'

MB100826 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Two police officers yesterday told the Gaborone magistrate court how four people from the Transkei in South Africa were arrested while in a minibus which allegedly carried assorted weapons of war. The two police officers were giving evidence in a trial in which three men, Ndaluvungo Majinja, Mongo Qina, Siphiwe Mini and a woman, Nontuthulezo Mabuthiyana, are charged with unlawful possession of arms of war. The four have all pleaded not guilty to the charges. They were arrested in the African Mall following a tip-off. The police officers said the four

were found in the possession of 4 AK-47 rifles, 458 rounds of ammunition, (?16) handgrenades, 6 detonators, 10 limpet mines [words indistinct] and 2 antipersonnel mines. They have been remanded in custody and will reappear on July 23.

MOZAMBIQUE

Maputo Radio Reports Geoffrey Howe Arrival

Met by Joaquim Chissano

MB101720 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Geoffrey Howe, British secretary for foreign affairs, arrived in Maputo this afternoon and was received at the airport by his Mozambican counterpart, Joaquim Chissano. Geoffrey Howe is expected to hold talks with Joaquim Chissano today and will be received by President Samora Machel tomorrow. The British secretary for foreign affairs is in Maputo on an EEC mission which, according to this body, is aimed at promoting dialogue between the Pretoria government and the South African black majority. Earlier, he was in Zimbabwe and Zambia where he met with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and President Kenneth Kaunda.

Seeks 'Constructive Contribution'

MB101834 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Just received: British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said on his arrival in Maputo today that it was with great pleasure that he was for the first time visiting our country. He said his visit is aimed at holding talks with Mozambican authorities, giving as an example the meeting which is scheduled for tomorrow morning with President Samora Machel.

The British secretary of state for foreign affairs recalled that he had met with President Samora Machel when President Machel visited Britain 8 months ago and on three other occasions, namely in London, in Moscow, and at the United Nations. He also pointed out that he was in Maputo on an EEC mission aimed at promoting dialogue in South Africa between the South African Government and black leaders. He said he hoped that his brief stay in Maputo, which was due to end late tomorrow morning, would be positive and bring about a constructive contribution to the mission that brought him to southern Africa. Geoffrey Howe arrived in Maputo from Harare where he discussed the South Africa issue with Zimbabwean authorities. Earlier, he was in Zambia where (?he put forward) the British suggestion for solving the problem through negotiations with the South African Government. Observers note that Sir Geoffrey Howe will find no other answer than the already known stand of the Frontline States in advocating sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

Chissano Stresses Sanctions

MB110601 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Sir Geoffrey Howe, who has been in our country since yesterday, is scheduled to be received by President Samora Machel today.

Yesterday, the British secretary of state for foreign affairs held talks with Mozambican Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano. Today Sir Geoffrey Howe ends his EEC tour of southern Africa designed to discuss sanctions against South Africa. He thanked the Mozambican authorities' response to the mission that he heads. Earlier he toured Zambia and Zimbabwe, where the respective authorities defended the need to apply sanctions against South Africa as a means of forcing the South African regime to end apartheid.

Speaking to foreign journalists at a function held yesterday in honor of his British counterpart, the Mozambican minister of foreign affairs said that the stand of the Mozambique Government on sanctions is very clear. Although Mozambique cannot apply sanctions, this cannot be used as a pretext for other countries refusing to apply them against South Africa, Joaquim Chissano stressed. He added that the only way of avoiding sanctions against South Africa is to solve the problem.

'Willing To Listen'

MB110605 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Excerpt] British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Sir Geoffrey Howe, who has been in Maputo since yesterday, will today be received by President Samora Machel. Meanwhile, yesterday at the start of the talks between Mozambique and British delegations, Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano told his British counterpart that the Mozambican authorities are prepared to listen to his suggestions so as to have another approach to the issue and hold further talks. [passage omitted]

Howe Must Show 'Sense of History'

MB101309 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, has had a chance this week to hear once again the views of Frontline leaders on what is to be done about South Africa. It is unlikely that he has heard or will hear any surprises in this respect.

The views of Zambia and Zimbabwe were expressed to the British Government in no uncertain terms at the last Commonwealth conference, and the Mozambican Government made its position clear at the conference on sanctions against Pretoria held in Paris last month. The issues are now very clear.

All the arguments against imposing sanctions on South Africa have fallen. It was said that sanctions would hurt South African blacks more than whites, but the political leaders of the black majority say they are in favor of sanctions nevertheless. It was said that sanctions would not work, yet South Africa's white rulers persecute citizens who call for sanctions and Pretoria is

virtually pleading the West not to act.

It was said that the neighboring states would suffer if sanctions were imposed, but the neighboring states are already suffering precisely because the apartheid regime is imposing sanctions against them. Sir Geoffrey Howe cannot afford to see this on his current tour. One example is enough to make the point: Zambia and Zimbabwe are forced to use South African ports and railways because of South African-sponsored sabotage of the railways which give access to Mozambican and Angolan ports. Thus Mozambique loses one of its main sources of revenue while Zambia and Zimbabwe must use routes to the sea which are much longer and more expensive than the Angolan and Mozambican routes, and, of course, Pretoria rips huge profits while keeping landlocked neighbors in a state of dependence on South Africa.

There are many other examples of South Africa's selective sanctions against its neighbors and the unpleasant reality is that this state which imposes sanctions is helped by investments and loans from certain Western powers. As long as this situation continues, these powers will stand accused of being allies of the apartheid regime.

Sir Geoffrey Howe will still be reporting back to the prime minister, Margaret Thatcher. If he has a sense of history he will warn Mrs Thatcher of the dangers for Britain of continuing to be seen as allies of apartheid and will advise her to change her position on sanctions. There is a widely held belief that Mrs Thatcher is a stubborn woman who cannot be persuaded to modify her political position, but people who believe this have short memories. In early 1979, Mrs Thatcher was openly supporting the puppet Rhodesian regime of Bishop Muzorewa, but in August of that year at the Commonwealth conference in Lusaka she has changed enough to accept the need for a democratic solution to the Zimbabwe question. By the end of the same year the conference of Lancaster House in London had brought an end to the conflict in Zimbabwe and paved the way for that country's independence.

That conference was chaired by Mrs Thatcher's foreign secretary at the time, Lord Carrington, who had played an important role in convincing the prime minister that her pro-Muzorewa policy was not in Britian's interests. Lord Carrington's action helped to woo a certain respect for Mrs Thatcher's government from the Frontline States, but that respect has dwindled almost to nothing because of her opposition to decisive action against Pretoria. It can only be restored if Sir Geoffrey Howe shows the same sense of history and political foresight that his predecessor Lord Carrington showed 6 years ago. Decisive action is in the long-term interest of Britian as well as the immediate interests of the people of southern africa.

Howe Departs Maputo

MB111151 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Excerpt] British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe left Mozambique this morning at the end of a tour of several southern African countries at the service of the EEC. The British official was received by President Samora Machel this morning with whom he held talks and exchanged views on the situation in southern Africa, particularly about South Africa. Talks between Mozambique and British delegation were held in Maputo yesterday. Issues related to southern Africa, particularly about the application of economic sanctions against South Africa, were also discussed. [passage omitted]

Chissano Opens 'Peace Seminar' With Sanctions Plea

MB101145 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Mozambique's minister of foreign affairs, Joaquim Chissano, says the African National Congress is the principal force in the struggle of the South African people for liberation. Mr Chissano was speaking yesterday when he opened the first international seminar for peace. Mr Chissano said apartheid is the Nazism of our epoch, and called on the international community to take strong measures to help end this system.

The Mozambican minister rejected the argument that sanctions against South Africa would affect blacks and the neighboring African states most. He said the people of South Africa are dying and he called for sanctions to hasten the end of their suffering.

SOUTH AFRICA

President P.W. Botha To Meet Howe 23, 29 July

MB101235 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1234 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 10, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, will meet Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, for talks in Pretoria on July 23 and 29, a spokesman for Mr Botha said today. In a brief statement issued in Pretoria, Mr Botha's press spokesman, Mr Jack Viviers, said: "The state president ... will meet with Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, on July 23 and 29. The meetings will take place in the state president's office in the Union Building in Pretoria."

'Day of Industrial Action' Called for 14 July

MB101652 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 10 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A day of industrial action has been called in South Africa for next Monday [14 July]. It is in protest over the government's continuing refusal to release detained trade union leaders who have been picked up under the terms of the rigid state of emergency. The action is being called by the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU], the country's largest black labor movement, in support of a series of demands. From Johannesburg, Graham Leach reports:

[Leach] Last week, COSATU drew up two sets of demands. Those sent to the government called in particular for the release of detained union leaders, 245 of whom are now being held

according to a labor monitoring group. Those delivered to employers mainly concern the protection of trade union rights and according to COSATU these have been met. However, the federation says detentions and raids are continuing and they are not satisfied that employers are exerting sufficient pressure upon government to meet black workers' grievances. Talks with the employers have therefore been broken up, says COSATU, and it is understood that a day of industrial action is planned for next Monday, the details of which I cannot report under the effective news censhorship now in force.

A union spokesman said anger was welling up among its members. Sporadic action has already taken place in the mines, said a spokesman, and we have had a hard job holding our members back.

Afrikaanse Institute Appeals Against Strike
MB111009 Johannesburg SAPA in Egnlish
0952 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 11, SAPA — The Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut [AHI] has made an urgent appeal to trade union leaders not to heed calls by COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] for strike action in the near future. The executive director of the AHI, Mr Fritz Stockenstrom, said in a statement such action in the present circumstances would be counter-productive and would in no way be conducive to harmonious labour relations. Mr Stockenstrom said the AHI had no doubt that there were more constructive methods with which to deal with labour problems, which might possibly arise from the emergency situation.

Emergency Restrictions Encompass KwaZulu
MB111011 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1009 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 11, SAPA — State of emergency restrictions were placed on five KwaZulu areas today by northern Natal's divisional police commissioner. Brig Chris Roberts prohibited non-residents from entering areas in five magisterial districts, and restricted the movements of pupils and other people around school premises. Possession of containers of petrol, of any "device" with which a stone or other projectile could be cast, and of clothes bearing certain organisations names, was also prohibited.

The organisations affected are the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the South African Allied Workers Union, the United Democratic Front, and nine local youth and civic bodies. The orders were issued in terms of emergency regulation 7 and released by the police directorate for public relations in Pretoria.

The areas to which the orders apply are:

— The Madlebe tribal area, traditionally known as the Matshana area, in the magisterial district of Lower Umfolozi;
— Vulendlela township, tradionally known as the KwaDlangezwa area, inthe magisterial district of Mtunzini;
— The Mphukuniyoni tribal area, in the magisterial district of Hlabisa;
— Sibongile township, in the magisterial district of Dundee; and
— Sithembele or Tembalihle township, in the magisterial district of Glencoe.

Amended Regulations on Meetings Published
MB101547 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1546 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 10, SAPA — "Errors" contained in a *Government Gazette* notice which banned trade unions from holding gatherings in Johannesburg were rectified today with the publication in the *Government Gazette* of amended orders. Eight trade unions and organisations banned on Monday from holding indoor gatherings in Johannesburg were not listed in today's orders, while the ban on the remaining organisations were made to apply only in Soweto, Diepkloof, Meadowlands, and Dobsonville.

The amended emergency regulation orders by Soweto divisional police commissioner Gideon Laubscher follows outrage over the restrictions which had been placed on South Africa's leading union bodies.

The ban on Students Representatives Councils [SRC's], the National Education Crisis Committee [NECC] and the National Education Union of South Africa holding meetings in the four townships remains in force.

Black schools, closed due to disturbances, will reopen on Monday with stringent security measures in force, drawn up by the Department of Education and Training without consulting SRC's or the NECC.

Organisations no longer affected by the ban are the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union of South Africa; the Congress of South African Trade Unions; Council of Unions of South Africa; General and Allied Workers Union; Health Workers Association; Media Workers Association of South Africa; Metal and Allied Workers Union; and the National Union of Mineworkers.

Union officials had been uncertain whether three or even two people could gather in an office for routine work under the ban on "any gathering in any building."

Organisations still affected by the ban:

Azanian National Youth Unity; Azanian People's Organisation; Azanian Students Movement; Azanian Students Organisation; Black Students Society; Detainees Parents Support Committee; Education Charter Campaign Committee; Federation of Residents Assocation; Federation of South African Women; Federation of Transvaal Women Association; Lenasia Students Congress; Lenasia Youth League; Lenz Solidarity Group; National Education Crisis Committee; National Education Union of South Africa; Release Mandela Campaign; Soweto Civic Association; Soweto Parents Crisis Committee; Soweto Students Congress; Soweto Youth Congress; Students Represen-

tatives Councils of any school, college or university; The Call of Islam; Transvaal Indian Congress; United Democratic Front; Young Christian Students; and Young Christian Workers.

"Customary" restrictions were again placed on funerals held in 11 northern Free State townships, according to a notice in the *Gazette* today. The orders were re-issued today because an error in their formulation rendered them invalid when they were issued on June 26. These orders are in addition to a ban already in force on non-residents entering the townships, a ban on possessing clothes bearing the names of 48 organisations, a curfew, and restrictions on the movements of pupils and others at schools.

Howe Visit Prompts Tambo Reiteration of ANC Goals

EA111110 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] Fellow countrymen, the burning issue of the imposition of sanctions and other punitive measures against the apartheid regime has once again come into the limelight because of the attempts by the Western countries who are trying to save the Pretoria regime. The current visit by Sir Geoffrey Howe to our region is mainly aimed at blocking the international community from taking measures.

The president of the ANC, Comrade Oliver Tambo, looking into the significance of the imposition of sanctions pointed out that this is most important because this regime is in itself illegitimate.

[Begin Tambo recording] The South African regime is illegitimate in its relations with the majority of the people of South Africa. It has imposed itself on them. It is a white minority rule that is imposed on the majority of the people. Therefore, the regime is illegitimate and we want this to be recognized with all its consequences. If anything, that kind of declaration [as heard] gives justification for action to be taken to allow the people of South Africa to have a legitimate government of their own choosing, a legitimate government furthermore.

So it goes back to the question of the removal, the abolishing, the destruction of the apartheid regime, and hence the isolation of that regime and all measures that constitute pressure on the regime; sanctions, disinvolvement, cultural, other economic and other acts of isolating the regime. All this arises precisely from the fact [as heard] and that is why we are fighting the regime. It has imposed itself as a kind of colonial power over us, and if that is not enough, it is also criminal and is perpetuating a crime against humanity. The system of apartheid is a crime against humanity.

We are making the point here again that power must be held by the people of South Africa as a whole, not by [word indistinct] not even by a black majority, but by a majority of the people of South Africa as a whole. such a government, such a regime will be legitimate. It will derive its mandate and its authority from the people. [end recording]

That was the president of the African National Congress, Comrade Oliver Tambo, explaining the position of the democratic movement on the issue of sanctions. The visit to southern African states by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, which started yesterday, has already been described by many people in our region as unnecessary. All credible leaders of our people have stated it clearly that they have nothing to do with this visit, and that they will not be meeting the Tory politician on his time-buying trip to our region. The amount of propaganda that Britain and her EEC allies have put into this visit has failed to change the minds of our people because we know exactly what we want. We know very well where we are and where we are going. [passage omitted]

Buthelezi: Blacks 'Natural Allies' of Real Reform

MB100711 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2118 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Thursday, July 10 — The vast majority of blacks would become natural allies to the South African Government once President P.W. Botha really started bringing about political change, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said here today.

And, he told leading economists, he did not believe that there were impossible white restraints blocking the way of Mr Botha's reform programme.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president was giving keynote address at a conference organized jointly by Wits University's Department of Business Economics and the Assocaiton of Managerial Economists. He said that the minute the state president started moving forward, blacks would rally behind him as he did what needed to be done.

But he warned that if the situation in South Africa remained as it was, the illusion that the problems of poverty could be resolved by completely dispossessing whites would gain more credibility with the masses.

As a black leader he accepted that a certain amount of redistribution of wealth would have to take place. But for him, this meant redistribution of opportunities. That was why he supported more, rather than less. investment — "to enlarge the cake so that we can easily distribute it."

Chief Buthelezi said he had faith that his "white fellow South Africans" would survive the trauma of change and ever increasingly accept the implications of living in a true democracy. This faith was based largely on such perceptions as the way in which, when there were terrible restrictions on black advancement through job reservation, white workmen had taught blacks how to use tools which the law had said they might not use.

Also, white management had campaigned for the liberalisation of industrial relations legislation and had provided blacks with thousands of jobs despite influx control and pass laws; and it was whites who had co-authored their economic interdependence with blacks.

"It would be political idiocy to pretend that there is not a white

right-wing threat to the programmes of change," Chief Buthelezi said, "and it would be rank foolishness to discount white right-wing backlashes as a source of considerable danger."

He believed, however, that white society generally was willing to change and was capable of it and that "they do not have to be killed before our country can be normalised."

It was notable that whenever the government had taken a step forward, whites had immediately accepted it and changed attitudes accordingly. There was a real sense in which government leads were vital to white opinion changing in the right direction and this was where businessmen had a very important role. Their attitudes towards change and their demands for it could have a profound effect on white society.

KwaZulu/Natal Indaba Considering Bill of Rights

MB100858 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0837 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Durban, July 10, SAPA — A bill of rights, to be included in a new constitution for KwaZulu and Natal, is expected to be released at the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba today. Prof Desmond Clarence, the Indaba chairman, said the Indaba's constitutional committee would make its fourth presentation of a draft bill to the meeting today. He said the previous drafts were discussed by the Indaba and amended. "I hope that there will be agreement about this draft," Prof Clarence said.

Mr Ray Swart, Natal Progressive Federal Party [PFP] leader and PFP representative at the Indaba, said the acceptance of a bill of rights would be a massive step forward in the drafting of a proposed KwaZulu/Natal constitution. "A bill of rights is fundamental to any new constitution and is in line with many constitutions around the world. It is a pity that South Africa has not had a bill of rights for such a long time," Mr Swart Said.

Indaba sources said disagreement about the protection of minority rights was the main issue which caused the previous draft bills to be referred back to the constitutional committee. The sources said if the Indaba accepted the latest draft bill it might still not commit itself to the document until the rest of the proposed KwaZulu/Natal constitution was completed and accepted by the Indaba.

Court Restrains Police From Assaulting Detainee

MB101234 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1212 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Durban, July 10, SAPA — A Durban judge today granted a temporary interdict restraining the police from assaulting a detainee, Mr Hamilton Mkhize, being held in Westville prison. Mr Justice Didcott granted the order after an urgent application by the youth's father, Mr Linda Phineas Mkhize.

The minister of law and order, the commissioner of police, Durban, and the commanding officer of the prison must show cause on July 16 why they should not be interdicted and restrained from assaulting or unlawfully interrogating Mr Mkhize. A district surgeon was also requested to visit Mr Mkhize and to give him a detailed examination. Last Friday his father was granted a similar temporary interdict in respect of his other son, Mr Graham Mkhize, who is also being held at the prison.

Chamber of Industries: Detained Workers Keep Jobs

MB101804 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1803 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 10, SAPA — Detained workers will not lose their jobs, the Cape Chamber of Industries (CCI), said in its latest directives to employers today. The CCI said special guidelines had been issued to employers after the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) met Minister of Manpower Mr Pietie du Plessis recently to discuss the impact of the state of emergency on the detention of trade union leaders.

Employers are urged to "communicate clearly to all workers that the employment relationship with workers will not be affected by involuntary absence from work," the CCI said in its weekly bulletin. If an employer suspects that an employee is detained immediate confirmation should be sought from the police.

Written documents relating to bona fide trade union matters can be distributed on company premises, just as closed door meetings can be held indoors.

The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, has publicly assured industry representatives that security forces would not interfere in a legal strike, the CCI said. "If workers participating in an illegal strike are on company premises, are out of the public eye, behave and do not contravene any emergency regulations, the security forces will not interfere. However, should management report that workers are out of control, or should they contravene emergency regulations, and/or endanger life or property, this may be necessary," the CCI added.

Chamber of Commerce Asserts Anti-Apartheid Resolve

MB101312 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1308 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 19, SAPA — Until the government dismantled apartheid, released political prisoners and started negotiations with the ANC, violence would remain the order of the day, the NAFCOC [National African Federated Chamber of Commerce] conference in Cape Town resolved today, SABC radio news reports. Other decisions taken today included a call for NAFCOC to review its stand on investment and sanctions, a call for a single education system for all, and for the international community to help bring about an end to detention without trial. An urgent appeal was made for revisions to the Land Act to allow black farmers greater flexibility. The conference called for a wide range of issues concerning problems in black education to be addressed.

Business, Union Groups Urge Conflict Negotiation
MB101746 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1743 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 10, SAPA — Current circumstances posed a major threat to South Africa's labour relations systems, a joint statement by FCI [Federated Chambers of Industry], ASSOCOM [Association of Chambers of Commerce] and the Council of Unions of South Africa [CUSA] said tonight. The statement arising from a meeting between the two employer organisations and the union federation, said they believed "conflicts should be resolved through negotiations, discussion and compromise.

"Such negotiations are the essence of sound industrial relations." "We re-affirm our belief in human and trade union freedoms," the joint statement said and also referred to the state of emergency proclaimed on June 12 and subsequent emergency regulations.

The statement said the detention of union representatives and community leaders "creates a leadership vacuum in our society which does not build the trust so essential for an effective and sound indsutrial relationship." "It creates a climate for escalating tension, which is not conducive to finding solutions to the grave economic and political crises facing our country. Freedoms, rights and responsibilities are basically indivisible. When these freedoms are threatened in any away, all freedoms in our society are threatened."

"We therefore urge that all acts of violence, from whatever source, cease..."

The statement said the groups reaffirmed their belief in a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa, where the rights and freedoms of all citizens are protected. South Africa's current crisis, it said, could ultimately only be resolved by involving all leaders in free political activity; taking part in serious discussion about a future South Africa.

"This can only be achieved if a formula can be found for all leaders, incldiing those in prison, to take part in a democratic, non-violent political process," it said.

The group said the statement was an indication both of the gravity of the current situation, as well as an indication of the groups view of steps which could be taken to overcome it.

"We pledge to undertake every avenue of peaceful democratic action to sustain sound industrial relations," it said.

NAFCOC President Interviewed
MB101400 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1925 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Interview in English with Sam Motsuenyane, president of the National African Federation of Chamber of Commerce, NAFCOC, in Cape Town by Freek Robinson in Johannesburg on the "Network" program introduced by Ruda Landman — live]

[Excerpts] [Landman] This week NAFCOC emerged as a factor in South African politics. At the NAFCOC conference in Cape Town, participation in the national statutory council on the involvement of blacks in the negotiations on a new constitutional dispensation was conditionally rejected. NAFCOC also indicated that it may reconsider its stand on disinvestment. We speak to the president of NAFCOC, Dr Sam Motsuenyane. [passage omitted]

[Robinson] Good evening, Dr Motsuenyane, in Cape Town, welcome to our "Network" studio.
[Motsuenyane] Good evening.

[Robinson] Doctor, you said at the congress of NAFCOC in Cape Town that you must admit there were some reforms in the past, but can you say whether they contributed materially to the welfare and freedom of black businessmen?
[Motsuenyane] Certainly I must concede there were some reforms since 1975, which have been introduced and which have in a way improved the business environment in which the black businessman operates. I must make reference to specific reforms that have come about since 1975, and they are the opening of the right for black businessmen to engage in companies and second, also in industrial activity because at one time black businessmen were forbidden to engage in industrial activity in the urban areas, and the removal of a large number of restrictions regarding procedures that were to be followed in opening a business in a black township. In recent years, we have had some reforms. I think the most recent ones that must be appreciated are the removal of the influx control, which will in fact open great scope for black business participation and movement around the country. We have always felt that this was a great impediment to black business development. But we also must appreciate the fact that the government has orientated its policy in such a way that they are now able to remove all the other remaining restrictions which may be identified as such. But having said that, I must recognise immediately that not all the impediments have been removed. We have had complaints about legislation remaining in the statute books...

[Robinson, interrupting] Could you just specify that? What particularly is troubling you now?
[Motsuenyane] Well, we certainly feel legislation such as, for instance, the Group Areas Act, the Land Act in the country, and legislation such as the Separate Amenities Act. Such laws are,in fact, orientated against the free enterprise system. They limit opportunities of black participation in the overall economy of our country, and should therefore be scrapped.

[Robinson] Dr Motsuenyane, one of the points you have made is that black businessmen should play a greater role in politics. Now, could you just specify that? How do you see that role?
[Motsuenyane] Well, I certainly feel black businessmen are called upon to play a more important role in bringing about political change in the country...

[Robinson, interrupting] How can that be done?
[Motsuenyane] It can be achieved through negotiation and exerting certain pressures which will hasten negotiation between the government and the black people in the country.

[Robinson] But at the same time, then, Dr Motsuenyane, you have rejected the state president's National Statutory Council as a forum for negotiation.
[Motsuenyane] Well, I believe the government should really take drastic measures to implement some of the preconditions which NAFCOC itself have already stated to the government, because it does not really help to engage in any reforms which will not carry any weight and credibility at the end. What we would be interested in is to institute negotiations that will be respected, and that will have credibility in the eyes not only of the local community, but internationally. And these could only happen if the political prisoners who are now in jail are released and are allowed to engage in those negotiations for change.

[Robinson] Looking into the future, would you say those restrictions still on the statute books inhibiting black businessmen can be removed, and are you hopeful that in fact it is going to be removed, and that you can have an input in that process?
[Motsuenyane] Well, certainly if the government view is to remove more and more of these restrictions, the black people are certainly going to respond. As the impediments are removed, the natural response of the black businessman will be to use those doors that are opened and make the contribution that they owe to the country, in terms of creating jobs and in terms of making an input towards the total economic development of the country. We do not feel the black person's place is out in the background, but he has to become more and more responsible for initiating the kind of developments that will create a bigger cake in the country for all to share. But if the black man's role in that respect is limited, then his input is also going to be automatically limited. So the laws that inhibited this in the past must be recognized as being counterproductive towards the creation of a stable economic order in our country and also contrary to the spirit of free enterprise that this country espouses.

[Robinson] Thank you very much, Dr Motsuenyane, for your time.
[Motsuenyane] Thank you.

Labor Group Reports 245 Union Leaders Detained

MB101407 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1401 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 10, SAPA — At present 245 leaders and officials of trade unions are known to be in detention at present, the Labour Monitoring Group [LMG] said in a report released in Johannesburg today. The LMG's fifth report said the unionists had been detained individually.

The report says that unionists account for only about 10 per cent of the people known to be detained. The report quotes the findings of a major monitoring agency which lists 2110 people current in detention. The LMG report said that a total of 2324 workers and unionists are knwon to have been detained since the declaration of the state of emergency on June 12.

Of those detained 83 per cent are from affiliates of the council [as heard] of South African Trade Unions (COSATU).

It said 41 people belonging to the Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU), 24 from the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union (CCAWUSA), 20 from the National Union of Transport Workers (NUTW), 18 from the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and 15 from the farm and Agricultural Workers Union (FAWU) are presently detained. The rest are made up of smaller numbers of detainees from other unions.

The LMG said no leaders from the Inkatha union, the United Workers Union of South Africa (UWUSA) or of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUSCA) are known to have been detained.

"One development that threatened to complicate industrial relations was the ban placed on meetings trade unions, trade union federations and a range of other organisations in the Roodepoort and Johannesburg areas. This would have made wage negotiations impossible," the LMG said.

The ban was lifted two days later and a "number of management sources indicated that this was the result of their direct lobbying with the government," the report said.

COSATU was expressed dissatisfaction with the continued detention of their members, raids on their offices and restrictions on their normal organisational activities, the LMG said.

The LMG said the report was compiled under difficult circumstances. "We were unable to employ our usual method of telephone surveys because of the general climate of fear and suspicion." The group added that the report had been censored by their lawyers to comply with the emergency regulations.

Umtata: Mercedes Benz, Toyota Workers Strike

MB101242 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1200 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] It is reported the giant Mercedez Benz manufacturing plant in East London has been forced to halt production because of protest action by workers. A spokesman for the giant company says the action follows a go slow strike staged by pensioned workers. Mercedez Benz has been unable to give reasons for the protest action. And in Durban thousands of Toyota workers have downed tools in support of demands for higher pay. The workers have been picketing the factory from early today, preventing black and white workers from entering the plant. It is reported they were locked out when they tried to damage cars on the assembly line. Management at the plant has refused to comment.

Bombs Explode in Stock Exchange, Bophusthatswana

Exchange Damage 'Minimal'

MB101534 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1533 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 10, SAPA — A blast shook the Johannesburg Stock Exchange this afternoon, emergency service officials confirmed. They said first indications were that no one was injured and that damage was "minimal."

No Injuries Reported

MB101556 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1555 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 10, SAPA — A "small" blast shook the Johannesburg Stock Exchange this afternoon, emergency service officials, eyewitnesses and the government said. The "small" explosion occurred in the garden of the exchange about 4.45pm, the Bureau for Information said from Pretoria. No injuries and "no damage" were caused, the bureau said. Police were investigating what type of explosive had been used.

Bophuthatswana Motive Sought

MB111003 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0958 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Mmabatho, July 11, SAPA — A series of explosions occurred in a house at Magogwe village near Mmabatho last night, causing slight damage, police said. At the time of the explosions, three people were sleeping in the house but no one was injured.

One of the people who were sleeping in the house at the time, Miss Sana moletsane, 27, said after the first three explosions, whe peeped outside and saw three suspicious looking men talking outside the house. After a few minutes, the men dispersed and three more explosions rocked the house, shattering the windows. A neighbour, Mr Victor Maetle, said he saw a suspicious looking car around the area just before the blasts.

A statement from the police said initial investigations at the scene showed that the blasts were caused by ordinary commercial explosives and no political motives were suspected. Investigations are continuing.

Ten Killed By Police Include 'ANC Terrorists'

MB111024 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1022 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 11, SAPA — Four men were killed this morning near King Williams town in police action, a statement from the SAP Directorate of Public relations released in Pretoria said. The statement said police, after receiving information, stopped a car at about 0815 outside Breibach, King Williams town. "The four occupants of the car, after getting out, immediately opened fire on the police. A hand grenade was also thrown at the police but did not detonate."

Yesterday morning, "six trained ANC terrorists" were also shot dead by police in the Alldays district near the Botswana border after a fierce gunbattle, the statement said. In this incident a member of the security forces sustained a bullet wound. "His condition can be described as satisfactory," the statement said.

"A seventh alleged terrorist managed to escape, although he was possibly also wounded in the gun battle. The initial investigation indicates that the seven black men infiltrated South Africa from Botswana." The police confiscated terrorist weaponry of Russian origin, among which was limpet mines, hand grenades, AK rifles, Makarov pistols and ammunition.

In the King Williams town gunbattle, police immediately returned fire and one man was killed. The remaining three men jumped into the car and raced away but was obstructed near Fort Jackson. Two men jumped out of the vehicle and fled into the surrounding bush.

In follow-up action by the police, resulting in fierce shooting, both men were killed. The fourth man had apparently been wounded in the earlier shooting and was found dead inside the car. there was no fatalities among the police.

A car, hand grenades, Tokarev pistols and AK-47 rifles of Russian origin were confiscated. "One man has already been identified as a trained ANC terrorist. the others were presumably also ANC terrorists or assistants," the statement said. Police are investigating both incidents.

Information Bureau Issues Unrest Report

MB101306 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1304 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 10, SAPA — The Bureau of Information in Pretoria have supplied the following unrest situation report for the period 0600 yesterday until 0600 today:

"Although it is not clear at this stage whether the following incident is unrest-related or not, and there are indications that it may not be, the details are provided for your inforamtion.

"At 10H40 yesterday the 49-year old Mr C.A. Human of 75 Stonewall Street, Newlands, Johannesburg, was shot dead by two unidentified black gunmen in Orlando, Soweto. Mr Hyman, who worked for a security firm in Krugersdorp, was acting as escort while a cigarette delivery van was being off-loaded. His .38 revolver was stolen.

"The South African Police are investigating.

"There was a slight increase in the number of unrest-related incidents. No other deaths were reported."

Report ends.

Novelist Gordimer Joins New Censorship Watchdogs

MB100655 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2102 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 9, SAPA — An eight-member steering committee, including author Nadine Gordimer, was elected tonight at the inaugural meeting of the Anti-censorship Action Group (ACAG), which says it will monitor direct and indirect censorship under the state of emergency and other regulations.

About 80 publishers, writers, journalists, lawyers and academics attended the meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The ACAG was formed after publishers said they found that booksellers were no longer displaying books which they believed might fall foul of regulations. One publisher said printers had sent back manuscripts on the advice of lawyers.

The meeting adopted, with two abstentions, a resolution that said in part:

"We draw urgent attention to the desperate double crisis of censorship affecting all forms of freedom of information and expression in our country."

The meeting also dealt with the "crisis of literature." a resolution said censorship committees and the publications appeal board had been banning books for almost a quarter-of-a-century.

"It is still doing so. We condemn this," the resolution said. The resolution also condemned "even more adamantly" the fact that the publications appeal board was no longer the only or principal arm of censorship and said books could be prevented from being published, distributed or sold "entirely without the cumbersome process of the publications appeal board."

"Intimidation" through these laws had taken over much of the work of the censors and gone "far beyond what formal censorship as such could accomplish."

"Publishers find printers are afraid to print anything that might put them at risk, critics decline to review certain books for fear of expressing an opinion on forbidden subjects, newspapers refuse to publish advertisements for books whose titles, however remotely, might be a contravention of newspaper censorship, booksellers refuse to distribute works they think may be a contravention of laws which bring the police into their shops to remove books from their shelves.

"These books may not necessarily, in fact, be banned."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

'Madness' in Fawning Over ANC

"There is some kind of madness in the way in which businessmen and others are falling over themselves to reach an accomodation with the African National Congress, as if their very lives or businesses depend on this," says the page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 9 July. It is a madness that gives the ANC the "status as the one Black organisation that holds the key to the future," explaining why "Oliver Tambo and Co are being received in Western capitals." An ANC takeover by revolution is ruled out since the government has the army, police and civil service under its control, and without "an army or police coup, there can be no revolution." It is also incorrect to assume that all blacks share the same revolutionary fervor and that all blacks form one "powerful, united force simply because they are Black." It is also not understood how the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) "who are climbing on to the free Nelson Mandela, unban the ANC, negotiate with the ANC bandwagon" can suggest that South Africa is doomed if it does not negotiate with the ANC. "Moreover the ANC has no interest whatsoever in finding solutions to the country's problems in negotiations with the Government. It wants a handover of power. Nothing less." Chief Minister of KwaZulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi is held up as a possible alternative to the ANC since he has "opted for peaceful change." "We think the businessmen, the PFP and other bodies getting quite hysterical over the ANC should realise that the future depends on the men of moderation, not the men with the guns. It is time they gave their full, unequivocal support to those seeking peaceful solutions."

BUSINESS DAY on Trade Union Ban

A page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 9 July comments on the confusion over the ban on indoor meetings of trade unionists. 'Requests for official elucidation have elicited the usual, unhelpful advice to consult private lawyers. If officials at large understand the law, they are not risking an opinion on it. Until the courts decide the limits of the police order, that uncertainty will remain, and it will bedevil industrial relations with unpredictable consequences for the smooth functioning of major industries upon which the security of the country rests." The method of the ban is condemned since it "bears an unhappy similarity to the regulations on the Press: a blanket order so widely phrased as to make a literal interpretation seem absurd, combined with an absence of guidance on the meaning intended by government." "The result is not law but a totalitarian rule of fear." It is hoped that the government does not intend "simply to stop the normal functioning of the unions."

'Even Morality Has Limits'

A second editorial on the same page says that there is no doubt that the call for sanctions by the Church of England was based on moral consideration intending to "bring down white rule, end apartheid and liberate black South Africans." However, if sanctions have the effect of ruining the economy and increasing the infant mortality rate then it is expected that the church will not ask the "rich First World to throw open its doors to starving black refugees from a region devastated by economic warfare. The international system of influx control that keeps the poor, black hordes of the Third World out of the rich West will, you may be sure, long outlive apartheid. Even morality has limits."

'Inward Industrialisation' Proposed

On page 6 of *Business Day* Economics Editor Gerald Prosalendis talks to the deputy governor of the Reserve Bank, Jan Lombard, who first suggested the idea of inward industrialization some years ago. Lombard says that as a strategy for growth, inward industrialization is "practically unlimited in its scope, due to increased demand for goods and services that an urbanising population needs." It goes "hand-in-hand with a redistribution of the growth in income. It assumes a considerable distribution in income in the hands of lower income groups on a larger scale than has previously occurred." This strategy also does not need a great deal of foreign investment to get off the ground. Even though there is a drain on SA's savings through repayment of overseas debt, Lombard believes that when the strategy is "accepted by both the public and private sectors — and people realise that it is really the essence of politics in SA" then it is doubted whether South Africa's overseas associates in banking and industry would want their capital back. Lombard also says that deregulation in urban areas is "almost a precondition for this

process to get underway." The strategy is associated with both the formal and informal sectors of the economy including the "expansion of employment and investment in industry of all sizes — from large industries to backyard shows." Lombard says from a "socio-economic point of view, we need the emergence of a lower middle class in our cities. These people — who regard independence, responsibility and personal freedom as important — traditionally have provided the backbone of stability."

Afrikaners Reluctant to Share Power

A page 6 editorial in the Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 8 July says "Pretoria has long been of the opinion that Britain and the United States will not apply significant sanctions to this country because it is not in their own economic or strategic interests to do so." Pretoria has resolved to "invite London and Washington to do their damnedest, in the confident belief that neither of these Western powers is disposed to do so." Yet, Pretoria "may well be underestimating the intensity of anti-apartheid public opinion in the Western social democracies and its corrosive effect on British, American and Common Market policies." Despite the short term curtailment of credits by American banks which were "more damaging than any government sanction has been," Pretoria believes it has the West over a barrel and that public opinion may be discounted. Western diplomacy has also "underestimated Nationalist Afrikanerdom's determination and capacity to hang on to power." "The Botha government continues to believe it can crush the ANC and other militant opposition, and can manipulate the rest of the opposition with ease. The ANC, in turn, believes that victory is just round the corner," a false perception which underestimates the extent of white, not only Afrikaner nationalist intransigence. "The conclusion is that things will get worse before they get better, in this country's foreign and domestic relations alike."

SOWETAN Lets 'Facts' Speak

On page 4 in the space usually provided for the editorial the Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 9 July prints "No comment" and goes on to say: "the facts speak for themselves." Among other facts listed, including previously reported injuries and restrictions, it notes that "all student representative councils and 33 major black organisations have been banned from holding any indoor 'gathering' in the magisterial districts of Johannesburg and Roodepoort," and that "eighteen political organisations have been prohibited from holding indoor meetings on the East Rand."

Unemployment: 'Ultimate Time Bomb'

"The sight of white men queueing in the hopes of being selected to dig ditches for R1 an hour is an indication of how grim the unemployment situation is," says an editorial in the Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 9 July, page 16. "If the scarcity of their traditional jobs is driving whites to manual labour, then it does not require a fertile imagination to appreciate that 'black' jobs are vanishing at a more horrifying pace." Black unemployment is estimated at 543,000 by the Central Statistical Services. Since aid schemes "can do no more than maintain a level of poverty close to starvation," the only viable solution "will be the revival of the economy, now linked to a political solution." Meanwhile "it should be obvious to all, invitations to disinvestment and sanctions (and that includes challenges) must surely prime unemployment — the ultimate time bomb."

Sanctions Threaten Unknown Damage

Gerald L'Ange writes on the same page "as the world moves closer to economic sanctions on South Africa, it is becoming increasingly clear that few of the sanctions advocates really know what they are talking about." Few governments and international organizations "appear to have made careful studies of the likely consequences" of sanctions. Academics and politicians are split as to whether sanctions would succeed in forcing change in South Africa and as to how much damage sanctions might do to South Africa and its neighbors. "Severe sanctions might not only spread economic devastation through the subcontinent, but they could also throw the region into political turmoil — hampering its development for a long time to come." Concerning the damage done to South Africa's neighbors were South Africa to retaliate, "sanctions supporters believe international aid would be given on an unprecedented scale to help the Republic's neighbours ride the blow." It is expected that selective rather than comprehensive sanctions are likely to be imposed "because the idea is that they should inflict the maximum damage on South Africa at minimum cost to its neighbours. But the greater the hurt to South Africa the greater is likely to be its retaliation." "The higher the stakes the rougher the game. But nobody really knows how to play it."

Law, Order Must Be Restored

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans of 8 July in a page 6 editorial refers to the request by a group of influential businessmen that the government release Nelson Mandela, unban the ANC, and negotiate with the organization on the country's future, and says: "We accept that the request was made with the best possible intentions. Indeed, these businessmen are repeating what the outside world, including the English speaking world, is demanding of the government. The outside world's demands are increasingly crystalizing into a choice between negotiating with the ANC, and sanctions." It is accepted that a lasting peace is not possible without involving the ANC in the dialogue, but it is pointed out that Chief Buthelezi has also said no solution is possible without the involvement of Inkatha. "This also applies to all the other national and self-governing states and the urban leaders who do not align themselves with the ANC. And it also certainly applies to the whites. The ANC's position remains that it must be the sole partner in the dialogue with the government, and that that will concern the handing over of power. It does not take a great mind to foresee what a bloodbath such a capitulation would land this country in." Lifting the ban on the ANC at this stage and negotiating with it would create the impression that the organization's violent onslaught has succeeded and that the government has bowed to intimidation and violence. "which is why it is necessary that the government first restore law and order; that moderates can cooperate with each other without fear and in safety; and that South Africa steels itself against the sanctions and boycott onslaught."

Regime's Efforts Unrecognized

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans of 8 July says in an editorial on page 16: "It is not surprising that the English-language newspapers this weekend accused the government of a laager mentality. It is an old trick by those people and their political allies to reproach the whites for punishing themselves before accepting the so-called inevitable. No mention is made of the government's attempts to create a climate for negotiation

between black and white. There is no recognition of the series of discriminatory measures which in the past year have been removed from the statute books. The only exception is Chief Minister Buthelezi who last week told his people that the government is now ready to share power. But in the meantime, the leftists and radicals here at home and the governments of the West are making new demands. They say the government has to talk with black leaders, but they do not say which black leaders." The editorial says these people do not ask why the so-called black leaders do not come forward to talk, nor do they seem interested in the violence which must end before negotiation can take place. "In such circumstances, it is logical that the government decides that it is simply not prepared to concern itself over this kind of foreign pressure."

'Naive' World View of Afrikaners

Piet Muller says in his "Political *Beeld*" column on page 16 of the Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans 9 July that it would seem the solution to South Africa's problems would necessitate the disappearance of the Afrikaner. Muller says the outside view of this country is naive, "but this naive view has the power to institute boycotts, get armies to march, cause bank loans to dry up, and port cranes to go rusty. Naive or not, there is a feeling in the world that the mere existence of the Afrikaner is the root cause of all the problems of South Africa." Muller says there is no international sympathy for a solution in this country which would guarantee the existence of different nations — and therefore the Afrikaner. The Afrikaner has become the personification of all that is hated, be it racism, the forced removals, the detentions without trial. If the Afrikaner wants to survive, he will have to break out of his isolation and put his case to international opinion, by explaining why his survival is necessary not only to himself but also to the rest of Africa, that his survival need not be at the cost of others, and that the concept of Afrikaner does not just include a small group of privileged whites.

BEELD Describes Black Economic Goals

An editorial on the same page says economist Dr Fred du Plessis this week told the congress of the National African Federation of Chambers of Commerce in Cape Town that the best way to improve the lot of the millions of blacks in the country was to follow the example of the Afrikaner's rise in the economy, and mobilize black capital, as the Afrikaner had done. "But the black man can only help himself in a climate in which it is possible to use the capital. Peace and stability are necessary prerequisites for this." Peace is going to be very difficult to achieve in a hostile world which is trying to strangle South Africa. "Strong economic growth which will create a larger cake for all is more important than even more hospitals and schools for blacks. The young black person of today has a greater need for hope for the future. Nothing is as important to him as the opportunity to be able to improve his standard of living. And that is why it is so regrettable that there are people who think they are doing good by denying him that right."

ZIMBABWE

President Mugabe Reacts Critically to Howe Mission

Declares Effort 'Futile'

MB101905 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1909 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Harare, July 10, SAPA — The Zimbabwean prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, told British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe today that his mission to divert southern African states from their demand for economic sanctions against South Africa was "futile"

He told a news conference at his residence that he interpreted Sir Geoffrey's mission as having been proposed by the Thatcher government with the idea of diverting southern Africans states from a programme of economic sanctions to a useless path of talking to South Africa, which that country had rejected anyway, ZIANA reports.

He said Britain had been party to the setting up of the seven-member Eminent Persons Group [EPG] which had recently submitted its report and concluded that South Africa was in no mood to hold negotiations leading to the abandonment of apartheid. The EPG also recommended that the Commonwealth embark on a programme of economic measures against South Africa.

"What was he (Sir Geoffrey) as a lone adventurer on this journey to South Africa to achieve where seven men with a variety of activities ... had declared that they had failed?" Mr Mugabe asked.

The Prime Minister said that Sir Geoffrey's mission was not "genuinely and sincerely meant," adding that he had told the British envoy that his exercise was futile, and that "Britain and the European Economic Community must know it is a futile exercise."

Mr Mugabe pointed out to him that Mrs Margaret Thatcher had made it clear that she was opposed to sanctions of any nature. He dismissed the view that sanctions would hurt the people of South Africa and southern African states, particularly Zimbabwe.

"Why should anyone speak for us? I rejected that idea in toto," Mr Mugabe said. He outlined Zimbabwe's position and said when the country had tried to divert exports and imports to shorter and cheaper routes in Mozambique, "we met a hurdle deliberately erected by South Africa through acts of sabotage by its RENAMO agents."

The Maputo line had been unusable for the last three years, which had forced Zimbabwe to send "lots" of goods and imports through South Africa. Zimbabwe had undertaken an exercise to protect its only remaining non South African route to the Indian Ocean, as well as the pipeline and tarred road to Beira, in Mozambique.

"We have paid an enormous amount to protect that remaining

route," he said. Due to the danger associated with protecting the route, Zimbabwe had to mount a joint exercise with Mozambique to eliminate "bandits" in Sofala, Tete and Manica Provincies.

In addition, because of "aggression" by South Africa, Zimbabwe had had to strengthen its defence forces, buy new equipment and form a sixth brigade. "We would go for sanctions because it would shorten this burden of economic suffering," he said.

Mr Mugabe told Sir Geoffrey Zimbabwe was already bearing the burden with all the money being spent because of South Africa. If the choice was to continue the burden by diverting resources from development to defence or sanctions imposed on South Africa with their attendant hardships on Zimbabwe, this country would go for sanctions because the goal would be forseeable, he added.

Meets Canadian Emissary

MB102015 Harare Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, today held talks with two emissaries, Mr Bernard Wood, a personal representative of the Canadian prime minister, Mr [Brian] Mulrooney, and the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe. Mr Wood conveyed sympathies from the Canadian Government on attacks against Zimbabwe by racist South Africa in raids.

Comrade Mugabe told a news conference at his residence that the purpose of the mission by Mr Wood was to share ideas on the situation in South Africa, in the light of the report by the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group. The prime minister said there is no area of difference between Canada and Zimbabwe on the question of South Africa.[passage omitted]

Howe Discusses RSA Visit at Harare Press Session

MB101757 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1730 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Harare, July 10, SAPA — The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, is scheduled to meet South Africa's President P.W. Botha in about two weeks to encourage him to open dialogue with leaders of the black majority and achieve peaceful political change in the Republic.

Sir Geoffrey, presently on a tour of some Frontline States to discuss the adverse political situation in southern Africa and the question of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against Pretoria, told a news conference here today he was scheduled to meet Mr Botha on July 23 and 29.

He also hoped to hold meetings with the jailed leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, and other black leaders during his visit to South Africa.

"Details of my visit (to South Africa) and meetings are not yet clear, but it is one of my objectives (to meet Mandela) on my visit there," he said in answer to a question.

Sir Geoffrey also hoped to meet the U.S. Secretary of state, Mr George Schultz, "before the end of the month."

Commenting on his meeting today with Zimbabwe's Premier Robert Mugabe, the foreign secretary said the discussions — which were also attended by Zimbabwe's foreign minister, Dr Witness Mangwende — were "very friendly, open and direct."

"We do have different views on how the way forward is to be found and we exchanged views on that. I think the most important thing is we both respect each others position without necessarily accepting it," he said.

Sir Geoffrey said his mission to southern Africa was so important and the price was so great that it was worth spending time on. The failure of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] to achieve dialogue between the South African Government and the black majority did not mean that was the end of encouraging peaceful change in South Africa. Peaceful dialogue was a far better way of bringing about change in South Africa. "We are not an obstacle to change — we do want to see change taking place."

He said it was clear that some people believed that apartheid could not be eliminated without violence,but depsite continued spilling of blood in South Africa "we are not remotely near a situation where violence presents the only way for those who want to see apartheid crumble."

Sir Geoffrey said peaceful dialogue could lead to a democratic and non-radical South Africa. He said the application of comprehensive sanctions was "uncertain" and the damage on the South African blacks, Frontline States and the industrialised countries would be so extensive that it was worth attempting again to encourage peaceful change.

Because of the uncertainty of the effectiveness of sanctions it was important to encourage the South African Government to meet leaders of the black majority, release Mandela, lift the ban on the ANC and start talks.

He said "further measures" agreed to at the Nassau Commonwealth summit if the EPG failed its mission would be considered early next month at the Commonwealth "mini-summit" in London.

Reportage on Visit of Iran's Larijani

Departs Tehran 8 Jul

LD080626 Tehran IRNA in English
0622 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Tehran, July 8, IRNA — The Foreign Ministry deputy for international and economic affairs, Mohammad Javad Larijani, left Tehran for Zimbabwe Monday morning heading a delegation. Commenting on the reason for his trip, Larijani referred to importance of the forthcoming non-aligned summit to be held in capital of Zimbabwe, Harare. During the meeting, he added, major world issues including crimes of the Pretoria

regime, the U.S. aggression against Libya, and Nicaragua will be discussed.

The prime minister told newsmen that he had asked Sir Geoffrey "in all sincerity" whether the Thatcher government was being motivated by racial considerations "as we have begun to doubt the sincerity of the Thatcher government."

The majority of the "suffering people in South Africa" were black, while those of British extraction were the "preferred race" because they were white and were thus unaffected by apartheid, ZIANA quoted Mr Mugabe as saying.

British multinationals were still deriving huge cash flows, dividents and profits from South Africa.

The history of Zimbabwe had proved that the British Conservative Party and its government had been sympathetic to the "Smith regime." Following "bogus elections" in which Bishop Abel Muzorewa emerged as a "puppet leader," the Conservatives had been persuaded to recognise that government and "legitimise illegality in Zimbabwe."

Mr Mugabe accused the British of wanting to ensure that the white man remained in control in South Africa as they had sought to do in Zimbabwe. "For us, it is racialism that support is given by Thatcher directly or indirectly to South Africa," he said. "The British posture is reprehensible to us in this region who are bearing the brunt of apartheid," he added.

Replying to a question, the prime minister said that the path being proposed by the British would lead to greater violence and bloodshed as it would not solve the South African problem. The "liberation movements" in South Africa, which had the support of the Organisation of African Unity, would have no alternative but to escalate their "war of liberation," ZIANA quoted the Zimbabwean leader as saying.

He said Africa was calling on those countries which did not support armed struggle to use non-violent means to bring about change, and in the case of South Africa, sanctions were the most effective non-violent means.

Meets Deputy Prime Minister

LD100906 Tehran IRNA in English
0846 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Tehran, July 10, IRNA — The Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister for International and Economic Affairs Mohammad Javad Larijani, in a meeting with the deputy prime minister of Zimbabwe, Simon Muzenda, in Harare Wednesday, delivered a two-million dollar package of Iran's gift aid.

During the meeting Muzenda referred to bilateral relations and full respect of his government for the Islamic revolution of Iran and the leadership of Imam Khomeyni. He said that the donation "has increased our decision and hope" in the successful holding of the non-aligned summit conference, to be held in Harare late in summer.

Muzenda added that his government is newly formed and only six years old, with no experience in holding such conferences. However, through the cooperation of other non-aligned members, Zimbabwe was sure to handle the task successfully, said Muzenda.

He also stressed on the cooperation of the two countries during the forthcoming non-aligned summit conference. Pledging support of Iran for Zimbabwe, Larijani said that the non-aligned summit conference was an important forum in taking forward the African struggle against the apartheid regime of South Africa.

The package airlifted to Harare by a special plane includes 107 pieces of carpets and 107 refrigerators. Meanwhile the Public Relations Office of the Foreign Ministry announced that in the near future a number of Iranian made buses and mini buses will be sent to Harare.

Meets Prime Minister Mugabe

LD101628 Tehran IRNA in English 1538 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Tehran, July 10, IRNA — Deputy Foreign Minister for Economic and International Affairs Mohammad Javad Larijani submitted a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i to Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in Harare Thursday.

In the message the president had stressed the need to expand Tehran-Harare relations and commented on Zimbabwe's hosting of the forthcoming non-aligned summit meet. The Zimbabwean prime minister thanked Iran for its aid to his country and described it as a sign of solidarity between Iranian and Zimbabwean people and of importance Iran attaches to NAM. Mugabe said his country would continue its close cooperation with Iran in all fields including the next NAM summit.

In response, Larijani outlined Iran's stance on the agenda of the forthcoming summit that includes the Iraqi-imposed war. Larijani said if NAM fails to consider Iraq's war crimes and aggression against Iran, it would be unable to adopt a just stance vis-a-vis the issue. Another topic brought up at the meeting was this month's visit of Iranian commerce minister Hasan Abedi-Ja'fari to Harare.

Joshua Nkomo Makes 'Impassioned' Unity Plea

MB100651 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2134 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Harare, July 9, SAPA — The ZAPU opposition leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo, today made an impassioned plea in the Zimbabwe Parliament for all Zimbabweans to close ranks and cherish their nationhood.

"If we cherish our tribes, let us now cherish this one big tribe, the tribe of Zimbabwe," he said.

The veteran politician, who was speaking during the debate on the president's speech, said nation building and development required total peace and tranquility in the country. Mr Nkomo

received thunderous applause from all sides of the house when he said Zimbabweans, irrespective of race, colour or language differences, should realise that they were one.

He appealed to ZAPU and Zanu-PF members of Parliament to travel all over the country "singing the song of unity" between the two parties. "We (ZAPU) and ZANU are completely committed, irrevocably committed, to unity," he said amidst cheers from ZAPU and government benches.

He said the stumbling block to unity appeared to be the provincial leadership of ZANU-PF, who he accused of frustrating the efforts of the party's top leadership to reach a unity accord with ZAPU because they feared for their positions.

"Don't imprison your top leadership by being provincial in your thinking," he said.

Mr. Nkomo complimented the government on introducing the first five-year national development plan, saying it was capable of pushing Zimbabwe towards economic independence.

He appealed to all Zimbabweans to work hard to make the plan succeed and expressed the hope that during the five-year period the country would have completely overcome the problems of drought, world recession and the unstable security situation that once beset Zimbabwe after independence.

"Let us not be beaten down by problems that face us in our country," he said. "Problems are as old as humanity. There was a quarrel between God and man in the Garden of Eden."

The ZAPU leader overran his alloted time of 40 minutes but the house unanimously allowed him an extra 20 minutes to hear him offer his suggestions on the best way to go about resettling people, mainly in the communal lands. He said the resettlement programme was "selective" and favoured people without livestock.

"Those with cattle who expected to be resettled are now being told you do not qualify. Resettlement should have touched everybody," he said. He said the problem in resettlement was that villages in the communal lands were scattered. What was required was industrialisation.

Mr Nkomo scoffed at population control, saying Zimbabwe had all the land, the minerals and natural resources. "We have no business talking about family planning. Everyone knows what to do with his wife," he said amid raucus laughter from the house.